

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

Model	Description	Price
1934	Vauxhall "14" Saloon	H.K.\$1,200
1937	Morris "12" Saloon	1,800
1937	Morris "12" Saloon	1,900
1937	Studebaker Coupe	2,500

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

First Edition
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FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1940
日一十月四

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NAZI BLITZKRIEG HELD BIG COUNTER-ATTACK BY BRITISH TOMMIES FORCES GERMAN RETREAT FROM LOUVAIN: ENORMOUS LOSSES

Miracles Of Heroism

Worthy Tribute To Belgian Troops

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—M. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister of Communications, said in a broadcast to-day that the Belgian troops have been performing miracles of heroism.

He gave an instance in which a Belgian major with three privates recaptured a pill-box after a hand grenade charge.

For the past three days, he said, the Belgians had been resisting their second line positions.

"Be Firm And Confident"

A great number of British and French troops were coming up each hour to support them with admirable equipment.

"Be firm and confident," he said. "The aggressor always has the initial advantage but every body's defence becomes more effective. Germany could not face a blockade nor withstand a long war. The Allied power and resources are greatly superior to those of Germany."

GALLANT LIEGE DEFENDERS

Surrounded Forts Continue To Fight

By WALLACE CARROL
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 16 (UP).—King Leopold of the Belgians, like his father in 1914, has called upon the commanders of his forts to resist to their uttermost.

The longer the Belgians resist the longer the Allies will have to strengthen the Belgian second line of defences past Brussels.

Each Liege fort has a deep anti-tank moat. The garrisons live underground as they do in the Maginot Line. Between the forts there is a chain of pill boxes for a continuous network of fire. Inside this ring of modern fortifications lies a chain of twelve old forts.

Finally, inside this line, which is six miles from the centre of Liege, there are lines of pill boxes covering the roads which wind between the high cliffs into the city.

From scattered reports reaching here from the front it appears certain that new efforts are being made to withstand the German pounding.

However, when the Germans crossed the Albert Canal on Saturday they succeeded in opening a way westward to Brussels.

WILL DEFEND INDIA

SIMLA, May 16 (Reuter).—Two thousand Mahsud tribesmen in the main area of Razmak have informed the Indian Government that they are ready to give active assistance should India be attacked.

Musa Khan, the noted Mahsud leader, has sent a separate letter to the Government, offering to raise 20,000 men if required.

D.E.I. Round-Up Suspects

SINGAPORE, May 16 (Reuter).—Reports reaching here from Batavia state that 25,000 suspects, including German and Dutch citizens of Nazi sympathies, have been detained by the police in the Netherlands East Indies.

U.S. To Build Another 50,000 Planes

GREATEST AIR FORCE IN WORLD

By LYLE WILSON
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UP).—Amidst tremendous applause President Roosevelt to-day proposed his U.S.\$1,182,000,000 emergency defence programme. He asked for 50,000 planes to meet the threat of modern war.

The President hinted at future requests for more arms but he left the question of how the bill is to be paid entirely to Congress.

He said the people of the United States will have to start a new line of thought regarding matters of national defence, due to the changed methods of warfare such as fifth columns, parachute troops and air attacks.

So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist, he asserted. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans no longer form adequate defence barriers because of aircraft, he said, and cited the possibility of attacks on Alaska.

"Adequate defence, by the very nature of attack, requires equipment to attack the aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within territory of American vital interests," the President declared.

Thus he implied his disavowal of the old defence triangle policy. "There are islands in the south Pacific not too far removed from the West Coast of South America to prevent them becoming bases of enormous strategic advantage to attacking forces," he said.

Stupendous Expenditure

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt delivered his special defence message to Congress personally to-day.

He asked for \$1,182,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations for the programme.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

DECLARE WAR NOW

Frank Suggestion By U.S. Paper

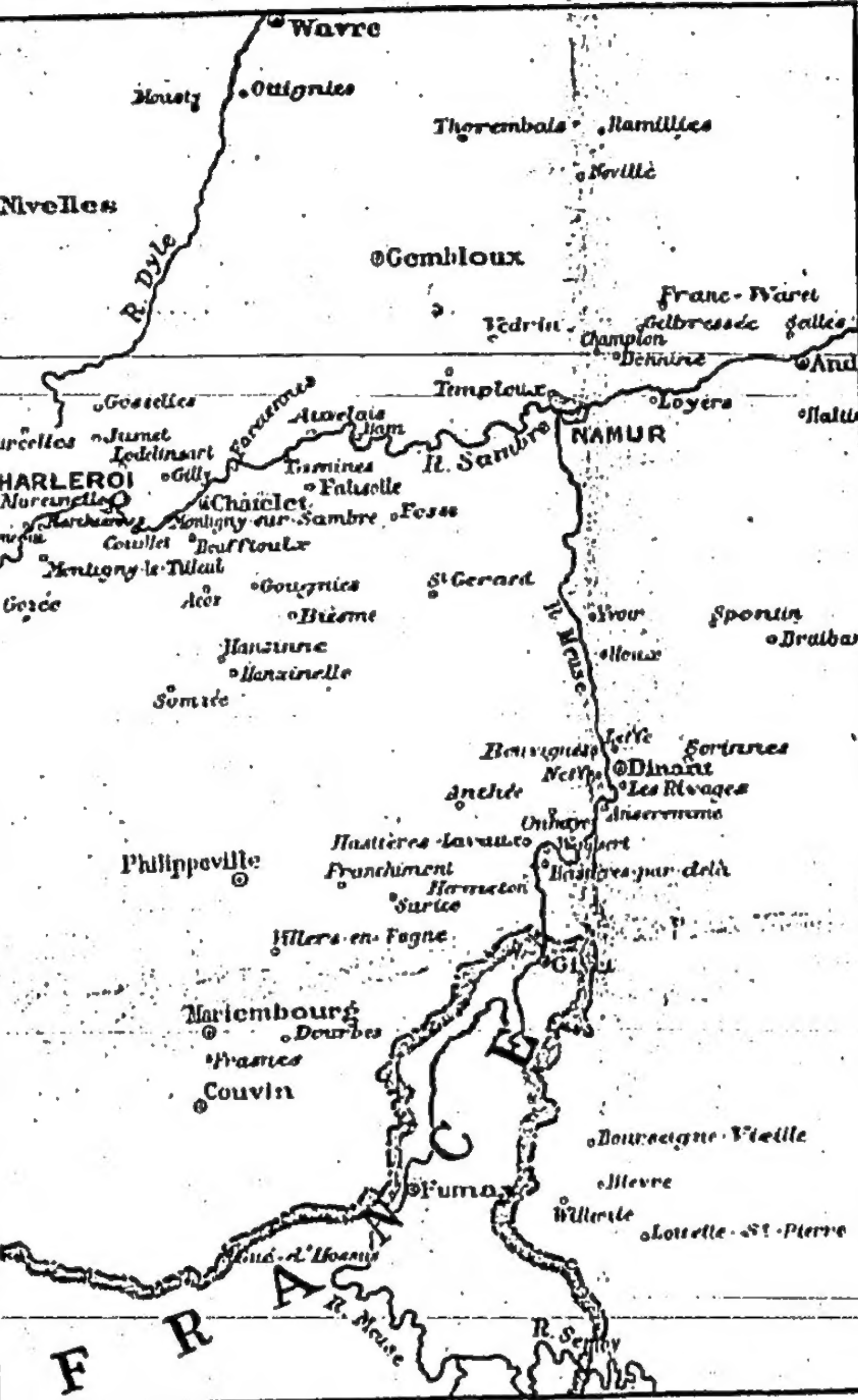
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The "Herald Tribune" says: "The United States must find unity and foresight to analyse the situation."

"It is quite probable that the least costly solution in both life and welfare would be to declare war on Germany at once—to help defend, in other words, the line which the Allies are now holding at such a sacrifice."

Germany's Big Problem

The Boston "Providence Journal" says: "Before the war Germany imported 80 per cent. of her motor fuel from this hemisphere besides 10 per cent. from Rumania and two per cent. from Russia. She has lost all her oil. It is not believed that she can replace it from her two remaining outside sources plus her domestic manufacture from lignite. Meanwhile the inception of total war is estimated to have raised her annual requirement by more than 50 per cent."

"Germany is using up her oil reserves at a dangerous rate and cannot entirely offset the trend."



MUSSOLINI MAY DELAY ACTION FOR FORTNIGHT

ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—There is a widespread feeling here to-day that even if the Government has decided upon eventual belligerency, the present state of alarm may continue for some time.

The sailing of the Conte di Savoia is taken as an indication of at least a fortnight's peace since it is thought that Italy will not care to risk the seizure of this ship in the Atlantic.

Meanwhile the Press continues to give whole-hearted support to Germany.

It is nevertheless clear that anxiety is growing daily among the masses regarding present operations and many a prayer is being uttered that Germany shall be speedily crushed.

Roosevelt's Appeal

PARIS, May 16 (UP).—All afternoon papers in Paris devoted prominent space to the message from President Roosevelt to Signor Mussolini, and also to the new American defence appropriations.

It indicates the fervent hope that Mussolini may be prevented from entering into the hostilities.

Hungarian Fears

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—BUDAPEST, May 16 (UP).—The feeling that the war will soon involve the whole of Europe is growing here.

President Roosevelt's message to Mussolini is taken as an indication that Italy is contemplating entry into the war on the side of Germany.

Italians Quitting

Cairo, May 16 (Reuter).—Italians are being quietly advised by their local Consulates to leave Egypt.

Americans are being unofficially advised to be ready for possible evacuation.

The Egyptian authorities have begun evacuation of areas at Helipolis, which is a suburb of Cairo, Alexandria, neighbourhoods of aerodromes and other military targets.

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—All buses disappeared from the streets of Paris to-day. They were required for the transport of refugees.

750,000 DEAD IN FIRST WEEK: STAGGERING AIR LOSSES BY BOTH SIDES

By RICHARD McMILLAN
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WITH THE B.E.F. IN BELGIUM, MAY 16 (UP).—GERMANY'S BLITZKRIEG, UNLIKE ITS PREDECESSOR IN 1914 WHICH CARRIED THE GERMANS TO THE GATES OF PARIS IN THIRTY-TWO DAYS, IS ALREADY COMING TO A HALT.

The German advance has completely halted east of the dent which the Germans succeeded in effecting in the French lines at Sedan.

British troops launched three successive counter-attacks in the Louvain region this morning and in the third succeeded in completely driving the Germans from the Cathedral city, which they had entered yesterday.

B.E.F. CONSOLIDATES

The British have consolidated this afternoon by entrenching five miles north of Louvain.

Germany is pouring hundreds of thousands of fresh reinforcements into this sector in order to break the British resistance and the fight is hourly growing in intensity.

Casualties are tremendous and it is estimated that already three quarters of a million men have fallen in Holland, Belgium and France. The German losses are by far the heavier, due to the fact that they have been on the initiative since the invasion started.

The exact number of combatants engaged in the battles between Zeeland in Holland and the Franco-Luxembourg frontier are unknown, but it is estimated that the ratio is 10 to 6 in favour of the invaders.

German casualties during the past 24 hours have been enormous in the Louvain, Namur and Sedan regions, and they are throwing infantry into the battle with a reckless disregard for lives.

Casualties in the aerial encounters which have been continuous since Friday last week are also staggering.

The Royal Air Force is bearing the brunt of these losses, due to the fact that every possible machine available has taken to the air to strafe the German lines of communication and the German concentrations.

Although heavy German attacks are being launched on the British positions at Louvain and on the French positions south of Sedan, the Blitzkrieg pile-driver has definitely slowed up, the Germans now resting along a line stretching from Antwerp southwards along the dyke positions to Namur and Sedan.

Forced Back From Meuse

It appears that the Germans have been forced to re-cross the Meuse between Namur and Sedan, and the left bank is now stated to be completely in Allied hands.

Military sources tell me that the positions now held by the Belgian, French and British forces are Belgium's strongest and main line of defence, which has been secretly constructed since the beginning of the war.

Marked Improvement

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—A spokesman of the Ministry of Information stated this afternoon that a "very marked improvement" had taken place in the situation with regard to the penetration of a German armoured column.

R.A.F. bombers had surpassed everything it was thought possible for them to do during the past 24 hours.

The spokesman explained that a short time had elapsed before measures were taken to deal with this column owing to the necessity of collating reports of their progress in order to make the counter-blow as hard as possible.

Battle Of Sedan

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Up to this evening the following was the situation in the battle of Sedan.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

SITUATION SERIOUS

Belgian Minister's Frank Speech

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—M. Paul Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, to-day declared that the situation was serious.

He said that the German plan consists in attacking only on a limited front on which they pile up such quantities of material and support their attacks with such large air forces that the task of the defenders becomes extremely difficult.

This plan allows the German High Command to ensure territorial gains but at a cost of enormous losses of men and material.

At certain points, he said, the front had been successfully taken and retaken.

Heaps Of Destroyed Tanks

There were literally great heaps of destroyed tanks.

Similarly the German air force continued to make forces twice or three superior to those of the Allies and are making enormous sacrifices.

However, he said, the Allies appeared to have grown used to some extent to the German air attacks and to a war of movement in which their forces were most often attacked by an invisible enemy.

Despite their failure, M. Spaak said, the Allies were still fighting.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

R. A. F. Still Scoring

Nazis Lose Heavily In Night Raid

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry states that the damage inflicted by last night's bombing operations on military objectives was extensive and covered a wide area.

The majority of aircraft—the largest force of R.A.F. bombers yet employed—found and bombed their targets. They caused widespread damage and many explosions and fires broke out.

No opposition was offered by enemy fighters but the ground defences were active.

Direct Hits

Direct hits were scored on the main road and railway line. Other planes successfully bombed the roads.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

A NEW SHIPMENT "MONUMENT"

DANISH
PURE THICK CREAM
3 tins \$1.50
(each 6 oz. Net)
DELICIOUS WITH FRUITS, ETC.
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25 words \$2.50 for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jewels, pearls and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.
WE OFFER highest prices to any amount of gold articles, diamonds, pearls, etc. Apply Eurasia Gold Refining Co., 7th floor, China Building, Tel. 30727.

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 Years Ago

May 17, 1900. The German Emperor, anxious to see the Reichstag, decided to visit the Reichstag building. The Reichstag building was then under construction and the Emperor's visit was a great event. The Emperor was accompanied by his family and a large entourage. The Reichstag building was then under construction and the Emperor's visit was a great event. The Emperor was accompanied by his family and a large entourage.

25 Years Ago

May 17, 1925. The German Emperor, anxious to see the Reichstag, decided to visit the Reichstag building. The Reichstag building was then under construction and the Emperor's visit was a great event. The Emperor was accompanied by his family and a large entourage. The Reichstag building was then under construction and the Emperor's visit was a great event. The Emperor was accompanied by his family and a large entourage.

10 Years Ago

May 17, 1930. Shortly after 8.30 this morning the junk "Maakoo" weighed anchor from the mooring at the entrance to the harbor and set out on her homeward voyage. The junk was a small, traditional Chinese sailing vessel. It was carrying a cargo of goods and passengers. The junk was a small, traditional Chinese sailing vessel. It was carrying a cargo of goods and passengers.

5 Years Ago

May 17, 1935. An important survey of the international situation was made tonight at Fulham by Mr. Anthony Eden at the first public meeting he has addressed since his recent illness. The meeting was held at the Fulham Hotel. Mr. Eden spoke for over an hour. He discussed the current situation in Europe and the world. He also discussed the League of Nations and the need for international cooperation.

INDIA FEARS SOVIET

Fearing Russian designs, Mian Khan, leader of the Mahsuds, has offered 20,000 men to fight in the event of a Russian attack on India. The Mahsuds are a tribal group in the north-western frontier of India. They have a long history of fighting against foreign invaders. The Mahsuds are a tribal group in the north-western frontier of India. They have a long history of fighting against foreign invaders.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE
The MAY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of VOTING MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at 5.30 p.m.
ALL MEMBERS are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.
By Order of the Stewards,

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1940.

NOTICE

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER
(Extreme-Orient) S.A.

Under general licence No. 10 granted by the United States Government the Banque Belge pour l'etranger (Extreme-Orient) S.A. is now authorized to dispose freely of all its assets in the United States and therefore to carry on business as usual with the United States of America.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (Extreme-Orient) S.A.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Society asks for \$35,000

In 1940 to meet the increasing needs of sick and destitute children in Hong Kong, against which the income to date is \$12,000 only.

In order to continue its work, the Society appeals for the balance of \$23,000 before the close of the financial year on 31st October.

A copy of the Annual Report for 1939 may be obtained from:

Mr. A. MCKELLAR, O.A.

c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., P. & O. Building

Mr. KWOK CHAN.

c/o The Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Hong Kong.

Hon. Treasurers.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Argyle Street, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	No. 4277	Argyle Street, adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 4277	N. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, W. 100 feet	40,000	\$138	\$9,500

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
2	No. 4278	South-west of Kowloon Island Lot No. 4278, Heung Road, To Kwa Wan	N. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, W. 100 feet	40,000	\$138	\$9,500

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
3	No. 4279	South-west of Kowloon Island Lot No. 4279, Heung Road, To Kwa Wan	N. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, W. 100 feet	40,000	\$138	\$9,500

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at To Kwa Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
4	No. 4280	South-west of Kowloon Island Lot No. 4280, Heung Road, To Kwa Wan	N. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, W. 100 feet	40,000	\$138	\$9,500

NAZIS REACH LOW DEPTHS

London, May 16.

A German broadcast to the Dutch said the King of England and President of France had left for Canada, owing to the impending danger. Of course, states a London authoritative source, this is a lie to the last word.

Reuter.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1-Conditional decree

2-Exterior prominence

3-French river

4-Girl's name

5-Large animal

6-Booster

7-Publication

8-Indicating mark

9-Southern street

10-Exaggerated by striking as child

11-That object

12-Strategic support

13-Placard (col.)

14-Wide yellow plum

15-Group of cloth

16-Monetary unit

17-Edge

18-Aviation device

19-Frame of mind

20-Lost carried by ship

21-Widow's dowry

22-Pure white (label)

23-Deep ravine

24-119.36 square yards

25-Combining parts

26-Convert to vinegar

27-More sure

28-Coral island

29-Cavity

30-Tail, innately

DOWN

1-African river

2-Idiotic image

3-Damn

4-Incubate

5-Staring powers

6-Combining form

7-Thread line

8-Emperor

9-Wedding personae

10-Fra Dol Roman

11-Word of solar

12-Lite low point

13-Wild thyme

14-Suitor belonging to

15-Kind of tree (pl.)

16-United States

17-Location

18-United States

19-United States

20-United States

21-United States

22-United States

23-United States

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26-United States

27-United States

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FOUND FATHER (NEARLY BLIND) AFTER 16 YEARS

PRIVATE SAMUEL HAILEY, the Canadian soldier who has not seen his English family for sixteen years, found his father recently. But his father could not see him. He is almost blind.

"I could only see Sam's face by putting my own six inches from his," he said.

"Then I recognised his curls. When he was a baby they were a snow-white mass."

Mr. Matthew Hailey ("Nobby" to his friends), of Livonia-street, Soho, was overjoyed to be with his son again. The reunion was made possible by the London "Daily Herald."

Private Hailey, has spent all his leave since he came to England in trying to find his relatives. I took him to Somerset House and traced his birthplace.

Last night I had the satisfaction of seeing him celebrating with his father, his brother, Matthew, of Hendon, N.W., and his sister, Mrs. Mary Sweeney, of Camden Town, N.W.

Samuel has been given extra leave until Saturday to get to know his family again.

Another sister, Mrs. Annie Curtin, is too dangerously ill in Chelsea Hospital to be told the news.

WE BUY 7,000 U.S. PLANES

BRITAIN'S order of war-planes from the United States is estimated to amount to between 7,000 and 10,000.

This number, with accessories, will almost exhaust the £200,000,000 which, it is stated, Britain is to spend on aeroplanes in the United States.

Some of the machines may be flown over, but most will be sent ready for assembling, and will be flying within a week of their arrival in this country.

All the armaments of the planes are being fitted in England, as British guns are preferred to American ones.

Mr. Louis Johnson, United States Assistant Secretary for War, says the capacity of the country's aircraft industry is now estimated at more than 17,500 machines a year.

Australia To Spend £25,000,000 In Air

Australia is to spend £25,000,000 in the next two and a half years on plane construction and maintenance as her part of the Empire air scheme. The new Australian Minister of Supply Sir Frederick Stewart, announced that in Sydney, New South Wales.

"Britain will supply a large number of bombers," Sir Frederick said, "and millions are being spent on workshops to maintain 3,000 planes. More than 1,000 large planes are to be kept in operation"—United Press.

'The Madonna Girl' is on the dole

"THE Madonna Girl"—Britain's best-known artists' model—is on the dole.

For the first time for nearly ten years, the Royal Academy, which opened on May 6, opened without the face of the Madonna Girl—Marguerite Sallo.

While artists were carrying their paintings into Burlington House for consideration by the Hanging Committee, Marguerite said:

"When the war broke out, my commissions vanished. I became a full-time A.R.P. worker, but that came to an end when the authorities cut down the paid staff."

"If the Academy doesn't bring back my modelling career to normal, I'll have to say good-bye to Chelsea and start over again as an office worker—after ten years."

Miss Sallo has sent a painting of her own to the Academy. For years she has nursed an ambition to achieve fame as an artist.

German Girl Saved From Nazi Clutches GESTAPO ROBBED BY "PIMPERNEL"



By POP WRIGHT
MR. J.D. HOWES, sturdy young technical engineer and sportsman, of Blackheath, S.E., has just been revealed to me as the hero of an adventure in Germany which would rival a chapter of the "Scarlet Pimpernel."

On the eve of the outbreak of war he entered Germany without a visa, tricked the Nazis by his perfect German accent and rescued a German girl from a concentration camp. She is now living in freedom in Switzerland.

For many years Mr. Howes had spent his holidays in Germany. He became friendly with a family who lived in the Heidelberg district.

The father, since dead, was a rich business man and part-owner of an anti-fitter newspaper.

Mr. Howes as usual visited Germany in Easter last year. He found that his friends had vanished from their home.

They included Lotta Rheims, aged twenty-four, who was married to a young German soldier.

People who knew the family were unwilling to talk to Mr. Howes about the disappearance of the family. But he discovered that they had been sent to concentration camps.

Gestapo Agents

Gestapo agents had found that they had transferred money and jewels to Switzerland against the Hitler laws.

Mr. Howes spent his holiday in tracing Lotta. He found that she had been taken to a camp in the mountains near the Swiss frontier.

He was permitted to visit her for a quarter of an hour. She was herded in the camp with women of all ages. Lotta was in a state of misery and despair. She implored Mr. Howes to visit her again and to take her poison with which she could end her life.

Mr. Howes went to Holland. He had friends at Rotterdam whom he took into his confidence. They arranged with the captain of a coal boat plying to Essen to take him as a deck hand.

He dressed in dirty overalls. At Essen he left the boat, bought new clothes and posed as a German student on holiday.

He engaged a fast car and crossed Germany without arousing suspicion anywhere.

Mr. Howes rented rooms at a village within an easy car ride of the camp.

During the subsequent week at different towns he bought a woman's hat, dress and shoes, a supply of sausages and a small bottle of brandy. He also made a survey of the mountainous country between Germany and Switzerland.

Saturday came. He drove the car into a road among woods a mile from the camp, which he then approached on foot.

He Saw Her

At last he saw Lotta. She saw him. He gave her a signal which she understood.

She wandered unobserved towards the woods. Then she ran to the spot where Mr. Howes was waiting.

They reached the car. Lotta quickly changed into the hat and clothing which Mr. Howes had brought in the car.

He decided that within the next hour or two the roads leading to the Swiss frontier would be watched for the runaway. So he drove a hundred miles into Germany to a village railway station.

There he parked the car and took two tickets to a station near the Swiss frontier.

They crossed the Swiss frontier near midday on the Sunday.

Mr. Howes returned home by way of France.

And in his own words, his first work in a Woolwich engineer's office was the dullest he had ever known.

THEY RISK THEIR LIVES ON SHORE

KNOWN accurately, if unromantically, as the *Rendering Safe of Mine Squad*, these men of the Royal Navy risk their lives almost daily on shore.

Above, you see them rolling a mine to a spot where it can be blown up. On the right, they are taking off the base-plate of a mine, and (below) cutting the switch wires on the base-plate.



BOYS OF 17 RAID BRITAIN

GOERING is sending boys to fly over the British coast.

So many of his raiders have been shot down that he is not sending his experienced pilots now to face British fighters.

Training

The youth of the flyers picked up from the sea recently has impressed the British authorities.

Some of them are boys of 17. Flights to Britain are now, apparently, to be regarded as "training episodes."

"Some of you boys will enter the bombing service, and with steady nerves break through the strong defence to drop your terrible load on the enemy," Goering told flying pupils in his Berlin speech last Wednesday.

"Old At Twenty"

Few of the pilots he is sending over have had experience of the Spanish and Polish wars. They have joined the air force since the outbreak of the present war.

Men over 20 in the prison camps in Britain are regarded as "elderly."

SWIM AMONG SHARKS

BIMINI (Bahamas).

Paul Chouteau, the French long-distance swimmer, left here at 8.7 this morning in an attempt to swim the 71 miles across the Florida Strait to West Palm Beach.

He is being escorted by two men in rowing boats to ward off sharks. The boats are also carrying a supply of liquid food.

Death Of A Polish Noble Shot In Market

THE Polish Ministry of Information gives the following details of the execution of Count Mieczyslaw Chpalowski, brother of a former Polish Ambassador to France.

The execution took place at Kosciuszko in western Poland, a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, large numbers of whom were compelled to witness "German justice" being done to one of their countrymen.

The Count knelt in the market square, said a prayer, and after making the sign of the Cross in the direction of the crowd shouted, "Long live Poland, France and England," before falling under the bullets of the firing squad.

M. Madalinski, another Pole of ancient lineage, died equally bravely. Tearing his shirt open he shouted to his executioners, "Aim well at the heart. No Madalinski ever died like a dog. Long live Poland."

Other leading Poles executed within the last fortnight are—M. Fenrych, from Puliszki; Count W. Koscielski, from Sepna; M. Molicki, from Kowanyi; Father K. Smorawski, from Wronczyn; and M. Tarczkowski, a landowner from Wilczyn.

U.S. EXPANSION BILL ATTACKED

Tokyo, May 16.
A Japanese naval spokesman, Admiral Katozawa, attacked the American naval expansion bill, declaring it was intended for offence. Japan would act accordingly, he warned.

The East Indies question had been closed diplomatically, he said, by assurances from Britain, France, America and the Netherlands that they would maintain the status quo.—United Press.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: There is nothing to report.

Buyers
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 102
Sellers
H.K. Fire Ins. \$175
Docks \$13 3/4
Electricity \$4 1/4
Telephone (Ord) \$27
Saves
H.K. Banks \$1,440
Union Ins. \$405
Provident \$44.05
Humphreys \$3

The Marriage Has Been Arranged

Thrice She Said "No," And Then—

THREE times Pilot Officer Norman ("Tiny") Williams proposed to Miss Helen Trevelyan, actress and authoress. And three times she was rejected.

But after the third rejection she relented, and put a notice in a newspaper saying a marriage had been arranged between them.

And so on April 13, "their lucky day," they were married at St. Martin-in-the-Fields by the Rev. Pat McCormick.

Both Hated Marriage

Seven years ago Miss Trevelyan, who is the daughter of the late W. Trevelyan—Thompson, M.P. for Middlebrough for 10 years, wrote an article in a newspaper saying how she hated marriage. Her husband-to-be then living in South Africa, wrote promptly saying he heartily agreed.

For seven years they corresponded, frequently exchanging congratulations that they had escaped the matrimonial snare.

Several weeks ago he came to England to join the R.A.F. and all his years of discretion could not prevent him from proposing to the woman to whom he had expounded the folly of married life.

They would have been married before, but the bride has had German measles. Now the wedding will take place during 24 hours' leave granted to the bridegroom.

RED CROSS UNIT BOMBED

Paris, May 16.
Five ambulances belonging to the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps on the Western Front have been bombed and machine-gunned, according to Bernhard Wagner, a member of the corps. Two cars were destroyed.

One prominently displayed American flag and Red Cross signs. One volunteer is missing.—Reuter.

Hollywood's Worst Joke Revealed

NEW YORK.

HOLLYWOOD has gone crusading. It is making its "first screen sermon against the easy divorce bill."

Clergymen and social leaders have been asked to give it their blessing. Now comes the wry laugh.

It was discovered that this great uplift film, plausibly entitled, "I Want a Divorce," is being acted, produced and directed almost entirely by men and women who have themselves been through the divorce courts.

Film officials blushed when it was pointed out how many connected with "I Want a Divorce" had at some time or other been freed by easy divorce themselves.

And one player, Gloria Dickson, now separated from her husband, says she expects to get a divorce when the anti-divorce picture is over.

Here's the record of some of the others: Leading lady JOAN BLONDELL divorced photographer George Barnes, complaining that he "frightened her to death" by the way he drove a car. Leading man DICK POWELL, pre-

sented husband of Joan Blondell. His previous marriage, before he won film fame, ended in divorce. FRANK FAY—Divorced by Barbara Stanwyck, who alleged he once tried to throw her into a swimming pool.

CONRAD NAGEL—His marriage with a Los Angeles society woman was ended by divorce.

Exception—Aged Six—Producer GEORGE ARTHUR—Divorced once.

Director RALPH MURPHY—Divorced once.

The story of the anti-divorce film was written by Adela Rogers St. John, whose record is three divorces.

Even the film's press agent, Jenn Bosquet, has one divorce to his credit.

Among the few without a divorce is actor Mickey Kuhn. Mickey is aged six. Defending the cast of his masterpiece, Producer Arthur said: "The marital status of the players may seem peculiar in this picture, but you must admit we have a cast of experience. When they say anything about divorce, they know what they're talking about."

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The Nazi Military Bible: FOURTH INSTALMENT

Ewald Banse, the author of Nazi Germany's military "bible," tells to-day what Germany really thinks of her erstwhile ally, Italy.

Professor Banse wrote, in 1933, the textbook of the German military machine. A copy of his publication, which was supposed to be distributed only in German military circles, came into the hands of a London publishing firm, which issued an English translation, despite strenuous efforts by the Nazis to prevent re-publication.

Professor Banse's indiscretions permit us to know, in even more astonishing detail than does "Mein Kampf," what Germany planned when "Der Tag" came. Previously chapters have dealt with Germany's plans to invade Holland, Belgium, plans which we have already seen put into effect. Yesterday's chapter described the plan to invade England.

Now read what Banse has to say about Italy. Remember that the text that follows is the opinion of Germany.

If it were true that territory of itself and alone, could determine, could shape the destiny of nations, then Italy would be the permanent leading state in the Mediterranean basin—a part, however, which she played for a few centuries only in classical times.

Within the Mediterranean, however, Italy occupied the same sort of position as Germany in the North: given a hardy people under strong leadership, her central position allows her to dominate in all directions from the Pillars of Hercules to the Euphrates.

But if her people are weak and divided among themselves, Italy will be the sport of foreigners who can land at any point on her long coast line and beside the peninsula in a few days.

That has always been Italy's weak point—an enemy may not only land where he pleases (the coast abounds in natural harbours) but can approach from two different directions and cut off part of the country.

She cannot prevent this, for she dare not render her army powerless by dispersing it in all directions, or no part will be strong enough at the decisive point.

Military Importance

Northern Italy is of military importance for five reasons:

(1) The line of the Po and the parallel running lower streams of its tributaries form strong positions against north and south, though they often expose the plain to floods, since some of them flow in elevated beds, the embankments of which can be pierced. (2) Northern Italy is the centre of Italian industry, food production and national effort, so that its loss would probably break the country's defensive will and power of resistance. (3) The Alpine foothills are very difficult to hold against an enemy offensive from an advance by Italian troops against the mountain valleys; that is why Italy has been so keen to get possession of the watersheds, which in the Tyrol are situated very far north. (4) The plain of Lombardy projects into Venetia in a dangerous north easterly direction, which means that an Italian army on the Isonzo or the Carinthian front may be cut off and taken prisoner; by an enemy attacking from southern Tyrol in the direction of Padua.

This was a cherished plan of Conrad's, but unfortunately could not be carried out in the world war for lack of the necessary troops. (5) The weakness of the western side of the Alps, which impinge Italy with an almost impregnable precipice and leave the important passes in French hands.

An Italian offensive against France on this score would offer no hope of success, and even the hope of success, which, though strongly fortified, constitutes a natural opening, success could only be gained at the cost of heavy losses.

To sum up, the line of the Isonzo and the gap created by the Etsch and the Dobardo Plateau in the Karst mountains, which adjoins it on the east, the valleys of the western Alps and the Nice gateway into the weak spots of northern Italy from the military point of view, in case of a simultaneous attack from several of these points Italy would be in a very dense railway system, but this asset would be everywhere imperilled by the narrowness of the plain from the north to the south (which could be traversed in a few days or even in one big day's march); moreover, the Italian national character could

WHAT HITLER THINKS OF the ITALIANS

not be relied upon for the sangfroid necessary at such a juncture. If a knowledge of psychology is useful against any people, it is useful against the Italians.

Cannot Fight Modern War

Italy is not in an economic position to carry on a modern war without importing and, further, the length of her coast line places her at all times at the mercy of the strongest sea power.

These two factors greatly diminish her military capacity, and a third cause lies in the unstable character of her people.

The Southern Italian is a reflection of the Mediterranean scenery with its glowing colours. Short of stature and dark of hue, he is entirely the slave of his emotions; his mood will suddenly change from indolent ease to violent nervous tension and excitement.

The tension, however, does not signify an unremitting pursuit of any goal, for he has no such fixity of purpose, and, his excitement dying down as quickly as it flared up, he returns to his previous state of dull apathy.

Indolence and passion are always striving for the mastery in him; he is all compact of unreliability and specious appearance, and everywhere a vast and in most cases unbridgeable gulf yawns between intention and achievement.

In his head, but has neither the wish nor the perseverance to carry them out; the thought is to him as good as the deed. All his gestures are swans, and certainly his schemes also, look well enough, but usually turn out to be just a pretty pose. Appearance conceals reality, the agile mind eludes the infirm purpose.

The military value of a nation with these moral qualities is more than questionable. The Italian is essentially unimilitary, and when he is dressed in uniform, he starts about flashing his eyes and rattling his sabre, hoping that everyone will look at him. He is play acting, this time in the part of the soldier.

Faced, however, with the serious prospect of real soldiering or warfare, the comical Italian complains loudly and shrinks at the thought of exertion, wounds and death, while his officers fall to grasp the necessary measures and lose time over inessentialities.

It is to be wondered at that Italian strategy exhibits the hesitation, timidity, indecision and doubt characteristic of the Mediterranean race, that an Italian constantly imagines himself surrounded by enemy traps, and that his undeveloped sense of responsibility leads to inefficiency in the organization of supplies and reinforcements.

Subject To Panic

And when the Italians find themselves in a really tight corner, as on the Isonzo front at the end of October, 1917, there is no holding them. Universal panic sets in and each man thinks only of saving his own skin.

The character of the Northern Italian is not of such uniform call-

bre. He is of more mixed blood, while hardened by a more rigorous climate than the Southerner. For the most part, the Northerners are taller and stronger, and fairer, sometimes quite fair, in complexion.

They do not to the same extent sacrifice thought to feeling, although, compared with Germans, they too are an emotional race. Their thought is not of course so collected as the pure Teutons', but it distinguishes them from their Southern compatriots.

In addition to their Mediterranean traits, the Northern Italians possess something of the creative energy and enterprise of the Nordic races, the industry and canniness of the Eastern, the savagery of the Dinaric; and in the best of them, these qualities, though comparatively diluted, find expression in remarkable achievements. While the Southerner seldom passes from the will to the deed, the Northerner sets a clearer purpose before him and not infrequently reaches his goal.

From the military point of view, the North Italian makes a tougher soldier less concerned for his own safety, and a most resolute and circumspect officer.

Among the Alpine peasantry are soldiers of whose spirit any army might be proud, and the better class youth in the big cities of Northern Italy is filled with an enthusiasm and patriotic fire that will carry it through much.

But these qualities, which shine so brightly in comparison with the Southern Italian character, quickly fade before the influence of Germans and Frenchmen.

Public spirit and the sense of duty are not so strong among the mass of North Italians as to cause the individual to put the community's needs before his own and to make him the latter's willing instrument.

A long course of very stern discipline may possibly extract from the Northern Italians more than has yet appeared, but contact with the Southerners will always, it may be presumed, have a demoralising and weakening effect, with the result that the total Italian effort will always be less than a Northern Italian effort alone would be.

The character of the Italian people as a whole may, from the point of view of national defence, be shortly described as follows:

Snatching At Chestnuts

Its main feature is a passionate and quickly spent impetuosity. It cannot endure a long nervous strain, which produces headlong panic. The Italian is eager for the fruits of victory and the victor's laurels, but at a minimum risk. He is very clever at snatching the chestnuts which he has allowed others to pull out of the fire for him.

On this account he always takes the side of the stronger and is unreliable both as an ally and as a companion in arms.

He finds it very difficult to get through the arduous and inconspicuous work which the business of war demands, for he wants to play a prominent part and to hear his exploits praised.

The unreliability, excessive caution and timidity of the Ita-

lian character were on the whole correctly estimated by our higher command in the War and, when Italy declared war on May 23, 1915, it did not allow itself to be diverted from the offensive against Russia which had begun at Gorlice on May 1, but followed it up vigorously until August.

It was actually four weeks after their declaration of war that the Italians ventured upon their first offensive on the Isonzo.

The German government can never at any time have expected much help against France from Italy's adherence to the Triple Alliance in 1882, although both Bismarck and Moltke reckoned that it would keep a certain number of French troops busy in the western Alps.

In 1888, however, it was agreed that an Italian force of five army corps and two cavalry divisions (about 200,000 men in all) should reinforce our left wing in Alsace.

Schlieffen, it is true, was convinced that this support could not be safely reckoned upon, as public opinion, which counted for more in Italy than in the Germany of that day, would oppose the employment of Italian troops abroad.

He considered, too, that owing to delays in mobilisation and the shortcomings of the Italian and Tyrolean railways, the Italian forces would arrive too late to affect the rapid decision relied upon in the west. Schlieffen went so far as to think that the Italian alliance would not even detain French troops in the western Alps!

Unfortunately, the younger Moltke did not share his predecessor's view of the Italian staff, not realising that the Southern army promises whatever is expected of him, without any definite idea of keeping his word.

In 1913 Italy definitely undertook to dispatch an army of three corps and two cavalry divisions—a smaller force than originally contemplated—but the advance detachments would not arrive on the other side of the Alps until 19 days after mobilisation, from which it could be deduced that the main force of this small army would not be ready for battle until at least five weeks after mobilisation—approximately the date fixed for the first decisive engagements.

This was altogether too late to be of any real assistance to the Germans, though it gave Italy plenty of time to play her favourite game of waiting to see which way the cat would jump.

Can't Count On Her Help

The military lesson to be learnt from this Italian attitude is that northern powers will do best to dispense with the services of Italian troops north of the Alps as the delays are too great, and should rather employ them against France.

If, however, it is desired to use an auxiliary Italian army in the north (in order, perhaps, to make better use of Italy's strength than may be possible on the difficult western Alpine front), Italian help should not be counted upon in the first decisive battles, but be held in reserve.

It might, however, be better

considering whether the strong Italian navy, which is superior to the French Mediterranean fleet, should not land an army on the south coast of France.

The appearance of such a force in Provence or Languedoc (even if it made comparatively little progress) would make a far greater impression upon France and have much more serious effects upon the German front than the intervention of Italian troops along the Upper Rhine.

Another matter worth considering would be an Italian march through the valleys of the Rhone and Aare towards the Jura and the Bellegarde gap.

That Italy should at first remain neutral (though she had in reality already taken sides against us) and not enter the last War on the Allied side till ten months later, might almost have been expected.

It was wholly in keeping with her psychology, which prompts her to watch carefully for a chance of easy success, but to stake nothing.

To this must be added the quite natural wish to win back Italian nationals living on foreign soil, although these could just as well be claimed from France or even from neutral Switzerland as from Austria.

France has Italian subjects in Savoy, Nice, Corsica, Tunisia and eastern Algeria, in Switzerland they all the whole canton of Ticino; the Italian subjects of Austria in the southern Tyrol, western Istria and parts of Dalmatia were well outnumbered by the Italians in France.

Hence Italy could have satisfied her irrepressible ambitions much more easily at France's expense. But the Italian Government thought that the Central Powers would be beaten, and the entry of Great Britain into the War was a deciding factor, for Italy's supplies of food and raw materials were at the mercy of the all powerful British navy.

The flag, in fact, that flies over Gibraltar and the Suez Canal will always determine Italian policy in preference to the strongest military power in the north.

Full Price Of Treachery

Although at no point victorious, Italy received from the Allies the full price of her treachery—in particular, the whole of the southern Tyrol with its flourishing German culture, Istria with the Alpine foreland to the north and parts of Dalmatia.

But she has at the same time found herself saddled with certain things from which she was free before; firstly, a far more marked antagonism to France and a much greater disparity between her own power and the enormously increased power of France; and secondly, the creation of a new enemy to the north east, France's ally against Italy, Yugoslavia.

Slavia, who challenges Italian supremacy in the Adriatic and stretches out hands towards Istria and the territory of the Isonzo.

Thirdly, Austria still cherishes the hope of regaining at any rate the German parts of the southern Tyrol, that is to say, as the Salurno Pass.

Red Far East Army

Shanghai, May 16. Reports circulating here state that General Grigory Stern, former Divisional Commander of the Far Eastern Red Army, who, it is believed, directed troops during the later stages of the Soviet-Finnish hostilities, has returned to the Far East to assume an important post.

It will be recalled that Stern, who was the successor of General Blucher, commanded the Soviet forces at Nomonhan last year.

The Japanese press here continues that General Stern's return is an indication that Russia is strengthening her military power in the Far East.

—Reuter.



Italian tanks demonstrating in a great review of 23,000 men of the Italian forces in Libya. A swarm of small machines advancing in a cloud of dust.



Are you sure? I can't believe that all this should have started with a tiny cut on the finger! There must be some way of preventing such awful results... Tell me, what ought I to do?

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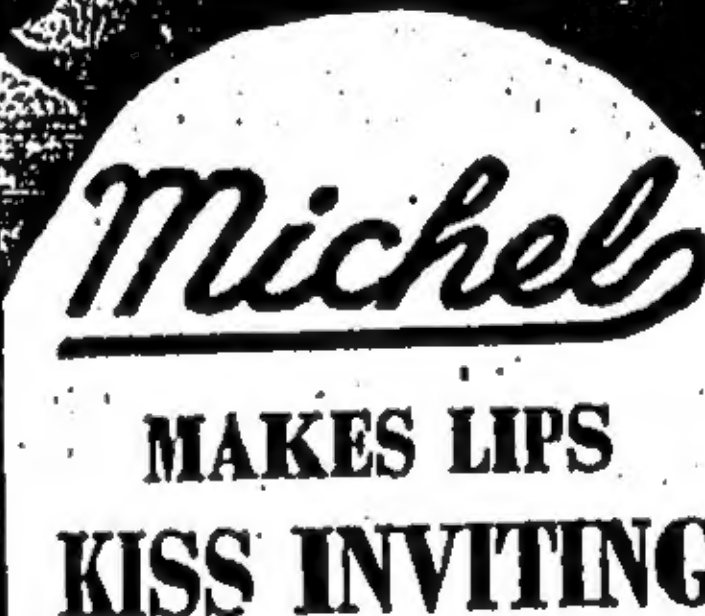
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TO DAY At the QUEEN'S. TO MORROW At the ALHAMBRA.

WAR PICTURES



A WELCH GUARDSMAN AND HIS BRIDE. A sergeant of the Welch Guards recently married a local girl in a French village. It took six weeks to obtain the necessary documents, but as will be seen, bride and bridegroom are now happily married. The bridegroom is Sergt. Amerlinck and the bride was Mile. Maria Meria.



ANTI-TANK SNOW MEN. Taking advantage of recent Arctic conditions on the Western Front, the B.E.F. made experiments with a view to ensuring that troops should be as free from conservation as possible. The crew of an anti-tank gun.



HOW THE ROYAL AIR FORCE organises Reconnaissance and Leaflet Raids over Prague, Vienna and Greater Germany. Ground crews eagerly await the return of their machines in the early hours of the morning.



WHERE THEIR FATHERS FOUGHT. These pictures of men of the Welch Guards are interesting inasmuch as they show them in training at a spot where their fathers who served in the regiment, fought in the last war. The ruins are of a building which was partially destroyed by shell fire in the last war. The ruins serve as an excellent training ground.



A PHOTOGRAPH of the Military Pioneer Corps. Picture was taken at camp somewhere in France, and shows the men on construction work on a railway.



A CONVOY of mules and their escorts (travelling the barbed wire entanglements) behind the Maginot Line.



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A Dinner Dance with Cabaret will be held by the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives in the Roxy Room of the Peninsula Hotel, tonight from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. The Cabaret includes Chinese dancing by Miss Chen Pei-mei, comedy dancing by Rosita Wu and Billy Tse, ten-year-old pupils of Miss Daisy Gifford, a Tango by Miss Gloria Yee and Mr. Thomas Lee and a piano solo by Miss Yoo Tsching-schin.

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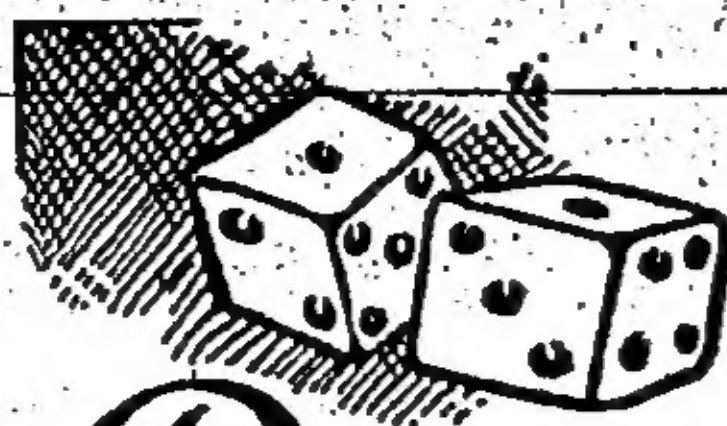


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Friday, May 17, 1940.

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Blitzkrieg's In
1914 And 1940

VON MOLKE in 1914 launched his Blitzkrieg—much more rapidly and successfully than has Adolf Hitler in 1940, despite the fact that the latter also took Holland in his stride.

In August, 1914, the main strength of the German Army had already penetrated into France, through Belgium and the line of advance extended from the northern end of the Vosges to the Dutch frontier on the Meuse.

The chief striking force in 1914 advanced in an enormous area across the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Somme and Oise to the very outskirts of Paris. As this right wing pressed forward, one army after another took up the movement towards the left or south-eastern flank.

Compare the two Blitzkriegs. The German invasion of Belgium in 1914 started on August 4. Liege had fallen in three days and in the same time the Germans were in possession of the entire territory east of the Meuse. Louvain and Aerschot fell 15 days after the initial invasion. Malines fell six days later. Brussels fell simultaneously with Louvain, fifteen days after the first invasion. Cambrai fell in 22 days, St. Quentin in 25 days, the Oise was forced in 27 days, the Marne in 28 days and, within 32 days of the first invasion of Belgium, the Germans had reached their furthest point on the outskirts of Paris, which was 30 miles behind the Marne.

The turning point came after 32 days of continuous battle, in which a million lives were lost. But the Germans could not keep up the pace and the reinforcement came. Despite the heavy battles that occurred in the subsequent four years, France was never really threatened again.

The comparison is more favourable to the Germans in the case of Sedan. In 1914, this French city on the Meuse fell 18 days after the invasion of Belgium, in the present Blitzkrieg it fell after three days. But comparison is hardly fair in this case. Sedan was not the only French border city to fall. The Germans swept into France along an enormous front extending almost from the Swiss frontier from what was then German territory (Alsace and Lorraine) almost to the North Sea coast.

Taken all in all, Hitler is far behind the schedule of his 1914 General.

So, thumbs up!

A PAGE DEDICATED TO THE NORWEGIANS IN H.K.

WHEN NORWAY GAINED
HER INDEPENDENCE

by
On d'BEACH

ONE hundred and twenty-six years ago to-day, on May 17, 1814, the Norwegian Constitution was finally drafted and signed. Thus the union between Denmark and Norway, which had been in existence since the end of the 14th century, ended and Norway became a free and independent kingdom.

This fulfilment of Norway's wishes was consummated at a small place called Eidsvoll, some 50 miles north of Oslo. You will probably remember Eidsvoll as it was frequently mentioned in the news during the early part of the German invasion, and severe fighting took place there.

To this place 126 years ago had travelled representatives from all over the country to meet at the request of the Danish Viceroy, Crown Prince Christian Frederik.

The havoc wrought in Europe by the mad doings of another craze, formed the immediate background for the events that led to the summoning of this first Norwegian National Assembly.

Napoleon, like his would-be counterpart of to-day, did not hesitate to trample on peoples' liberties and rights, and his lust for power had plunged the whole European continent into a vast battlefield. No country escaped the miserable consequences, not even far away little Norway.

PRIOR to this, Denmark and Norway had been united for some 400 years.

Sweden had also been a member of this Union for a short time but broke away in 1449.

The Union came into being as a result of the Norwegian Royal line becoming extinct. The immediate effect of this was that the Swedish and Norwegian crowns became temporarily united and later the three kingdoms became one under Queen Margaret in 1397.

A great deal has been said and written about this Union between Denmark and Norway. There were bad times and there were prosperous times, and the conflicting interests of the two kingdoms became strikingly apparent during the Napoleonic Wars.

Norway's trade with England had increased tremendously since the second half of the 17th century and the hostilities with England affected Norway very adversely and brought to a conclusion the period of remarkable prosperity which the country had experienced up till then.

During the war in 1813 Christian Frederik, the Danish Crown Prince, arrived in Norway as Viceroy.

The following year, in January, the war between Denmark and Sweden ended and by the peace of Kiel, signed on January 14, Norway was ceded to Sweden.

When this became known in Norway the Viceroy immediately decided to summon a legislative assembly as neither he nor the Norwegians themselves had the slightest intention of accepting any cession. To summon a National Assembly, in 1814 was no easy matter.

SINCE the German invasion most of you, no doubt, have studied the map of Norway and will, therefore, realise that distances in that country are great.

As an example, I may mention that the distance between Eidsvoll and Trondheim alone is about 350 miles. There were, of course, no railways.

Roads were few and far between and were just the kind of roads one would expect to find in a country where nearly 75 per cent. of its area consists of bare rock and granite mountains. Added to these difficulties, the summers were sent out in the height of winter.

You will readily realize the hardships these representatives had to undergo in their horse-drawn sledges on snow-covered roads or on board small and often quite open boats along the rock-bound coast, and for many of them the process of getting there took weeks.

But their determination to see a free and independent Norway saw them through all their difficulties and the love they bore the country of their forefathers inspired all their deliberations.

The work of the National Assembly started on April 10 and concluded with the signing of the Constitution and the election of Prince Christian Frederik as Monarch of Norway.

A great and noble work had been done. A free and independent Norway had been re-created and the country was full of confidence and happily looking forward to its future, determined to prove its ability to stand on its own feet.

BUT it had risen from the ashes of a devastated and uneasy Europe, it had estab-

lished itself as a protest against the Kiel treaty and against the decisions of those countries who had been partners to the treaty.

Sweden wanted its pound of flesh and the larger countries on whom Norway depended were still smarting under the unhappy

conditions brought about by years of warfare and depression.

Norway refused to yield and war with Sweden broke out on July 27 but was over by the 14th of the following month.

An armistice was signed which was followed by a convention stipulating the summoning of the Assembly to pass legislation sanctioning the Union of Norway with Sweden.

The Constitutional Law of

Eidsvoll was to remain in force but Christian Frederik was to abdicate.

The Swedish King, Carl Johan, was to wear the Crown of Norway in addition to that of Sweden.

This fresh Union with Sweden was a compromise and, like all political compromises, was not a success. It is not possible for two strongly independent nations to run in double harness and, as the years

went on, this became increasingly obvious. The end, as you all know, came in 1905 when this Union was dissolved and Norway's present King, Haakon VII was elected and subsequently crowned in the Cathedral at Trondheim.

And this time the end of a Union was brought about peacefully, without any attempt at bloodshed, because the work at Eidsvoll had been well and truly done in 1814 and the final dissolution of the

union with Sweden was only its natural and obvious sequence.

AS I write this, I have in my mind's eye a picture of the building at Eidsvoll where the dramatic events of 1814 were enacted.

It is a neat, white-painted wooden building with a rather ornate door in the middle frontage. The building has been preserved by the nation as a monument to the men and the work they so bravely performed, and the building has, to the Norwegians, been a symbol of freedom and independence and a tangible reminder of the courage that inspired the great men who gave them the Constitution.

I do not know whether the building still stands or whether it has been blasted out of existence by the horrors of war.

But whether it is still there or not, the spirit it housed in 1814 still remains and will stand the Norwegians in good stead to strengthen them and their allies in their grim task, until the last enemy is driven out of their beloved country.

Hitler Invaded
My Country

by
Dr. BJARNE
BRAATØY

London correspondent of
the Labour Press in Den-
mark, Norway, Sweden &
Finland.

HITLER had done in Norway what all Scandinavians had been trying to believe he would never do.

My first thoughts were for my friends in Copenhagen rather than for Norway. It is a curious fact, but we tend to believe nowadays, that bombs are a better fate than Nazi "protection."

In any case, it was difficult for me as a Norwegian citizen to measure the news about my own country. Norway has been at peace with all the world for 130 years.

We have experienced strained relations with only one country during that period. When we broke the union with the Swedish crown in 1905, some people on both sides of the frontier were prepared for the use of armed force. But we weathered that danger without firing a shot.

Familiar names leap into the news. That of Bergen stands out—an old sea-faring town on the west coast of Norway, where I spent happy boyhood years.

Other towns along the south coast of Norway too. My family comes from that area.

All these towns face west across the North Sea. In the days before modern communications, they were as near to England as they were to the rest of Norway.

Until some thirty-five years ago, a citizen of Bergen could reach Scotland more quickly than he could reach his own capital, Oslo, in the east.

Since then a railway across the mountains has tied the two cities together, and steamship travel round the long coast has been speeded up.

But I had school comrades in Bergen who needed five days to reach their homes in Northern Norway.

In fact, the enormous length of the country and the mountainous character of the interior have caused Norwegians to find associations overseas as naturally as they make contacts at home.

Nevertheless, patriotic feeling is strong. Nothing would have been left of national unity in Norway to-day if the Government had answered the German Minister in any other way than it did.

The Nazis may take towns in the south. They may have

imported raw materials, has she been able to improve what would otherwise have been a meagre existence.

But her products must in any case be taken to Germany by sea, which is precisely what Hitler's action has made impossible.

Hitler's chances of getting Norway's own iron ore from the farthest north are now even less than they were before.

From the mines on the Arctic seaboard the ore must go by sea to Norway.

The British Navy has certainly stopped all that traffic. And if the invasion of Norway is a dead loss to Nazi economy, the invasion of Denmark is an even greater loss.

Danish farming and Danish industry are able to provide a surplus for export only if the raw materials can be got from overseas.

They depend on foreign fertilisers and feeding stuffs for the Danish farms, foreign metals and other supplies for their manufacturing industries.

Does Hitler imagine that coal from the Danish Faeroe Isles, pyrites from Greenland and fish oil from Iceland will be permitted to get through after this?

From a strategic point of view the invasion of Denmark was, of course, child's play.

It is not so much the flat nature of the Danish mainland and islands which lays Denmark open to attack.

It is the sea which eats into the country from all sides, and allows the attacker to outflank any defensive position the Danes might take up.

Only by transforming the country into a forest of anti-aircraft guns and the shores into a barbed-wire line of coastal batteries, could the Danish people have averted the fate which has now come upon them.

Given the advantages of the Norwegian position, the Danes, I am certain would have acted as we Norwegians are acting.

Given the tremendous disadvantages of the Danish position, a responsible Norwegian Government would have had to act as did the Danish Government.

Both can only hope that the nightmare which has suddenly distorted their quiet lives will be of short duration.

Bergen or even Trondheim, cutting the country in two at that narrow waistline.

But it is a far cry from establishing themselves at any of those points, and governing the country.

In a strictly military sense, Norway may be defeated, with the greatest ease.

But defence to-day does not consist only of military defence. There are evacuation measures to be taken, to get the civilian population out of reach of aggressive frightfulness.

In a country like Norway the vast countryside provides shelter in a measure unknown to highly industrialised countries.

Oslo itself, remember, is a town of only some 200,000 inhabitants, Bergen has about 100,000.

Spreading out, into the valleys and mountains, along the coasts, into the mazes of fjords, the evacuees of Norway can disperse into such small groups that they will be able to evade the forces which the Germans will be permitted to get across the Skagerrak.

Life in the open has become second nature to the young generation of Norway. They know their country as the old generations did not, from skiing tours in the winter and hiking and sailing holidays in the summer.

Moreover the increased military training of recent years may have provided Norway with an advantage on which the Germans had not counted.

The fighting forces of Norway may be puny, but they may also prove stubborn if not left to fight the invader entirely on their own.

Hitler will get no booty out of this invasion of my country. Cut off from the outside world, Norway becomes a very poor country, indeed.

Only as a great carrying nation and a manufacturer of

MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Premier's Greetings To Dominions

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill has exchanged messages with Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister; Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister; Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister; and General Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, on the assumption of his office as Prime Minister.

The message to the first three Prime Ministers sent greetings, referred to the unity of the British Commonwealth against tyranny and barbarism and to the "waging of the war to an end."

Co-operation Promised
They replied assuring their fullest co-operation.

The message to General Smuts was addressed to "my friend of so many years, and faithful comrade of the last war."

The message read: "It is a comfort for me to feel that we shall be together in this hard and long trek, for I know you, and the Government, and peoples of the Union will not weary."

In replying, General Smuts said he was deeply moved and assured Mr. Churchill of his whole-hearted co-operation.

Mr. Churchill also exchanged greetings with Mr. Eamon de Valera.

SITUATION SERIOUS

FROM PAGE ONE

continued, the morale of the troops was excellent especially since contact had been established between the Belgian and Allied troops.

Reinforcements were arriving steadily.

Reynaud's Warning
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"Germany has decided to stake her all," declared M. Paul Reynaud, the French Premier, when with his National Union Government, he faced the Chamber this afternoon.

M. Reynaud added that Germany had thrown herself on the free people and to-day she aimed at the heart of France.

Holland had lost her soil but had discovered in a few days those virtues which had made her greatness in history. The Dutch Government had told him, "We shall be at your side with all the resources of our Empire to the very end."

Hitler's Plan
M. Reynaud said Hitler had decided to make war to smash France, dominate Europe and thereafter the world.

Hitler wanted to win the war in two months. "If he fails, he is lost but he has taken the risk. We are perfectly aware of the peril. We know that these coming days, weeks and months will mould centuries to come. Peril has united the nation. On the day when everything seems lost, the world will see that France is capable." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

"We must not be satisfied with vague hopes or words. Our soldiers are fighting, blood is flowing. The times ahead of us may have nothing in common with the past."

"Revolutionary measures will have to be taken. We may have to change everything in methods and men."

Full Of Hope
M. Reynaud, after stating that every weakness would be met with immediate punishment of death, concluded:

"We are full of hope because we know that our lives count for nothing. One thing alone counts: 'Preserve France'."

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm followed, the deputies standing and applauding for a long time.

The Chamber adjourned sine die, the President being empowered to recall Parliament if necessary.

Amsterdam Traffic Hold Up
AMSTERDAM, May 16 (Reuter).—Traffic in Amsterdam was restricted between noon and 7 p.m. to-day.

During this time, said a Nazi announcement, columns of German mechanized troops would pass through on their way to Utrecht.

DUTCH LICENCE REVOKED

Precaution Taken By United States

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the general licence of the United States Treasury authorizing the use by the Dutch Government of its funds held here has been revoked at the request of the Netherlands Minister to the United States.

This action was taken in order to prevent any technical dispute that might arise should the German forces in occupation of Holland establish their own government in the Netherlands.

Queen Wilhelmina's Government will still be able to withdraw its funds in America by asking for separate permits for each transaction.

Better Sentiment On Stock Exchange

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, a better sentiment was noted in the market throughout the day but business was very small. Consequently, prices were easier owing to lack of support.

Rubbers were the exception, being inclined to strengthen on small selective demand.

Wall Street was irregular.

BLITZKRIEG HELD

FROM PAGE ONE

the position on the Lowland western front.

Two features of to-day's operations were the biggest R.A.F. raid of the war and fighting west of Sedan.

The Air Ministry announced that the R.A.F. raid lasted the whole night. The planes bombed the enemy road, rail and communications east of the Rhine. Many tons of bombs were dropped and many fires and explosions followed.

The Nazis have kept fairly quiet about the raid although a passing reference to it was made by the German High Command which claims that no military objectives were hit, but a number of civilians were killed. They also stated that the bombs only did a little damage.

The only reliable news of operations to the north-west of Sedan is contained in a French communiqué.

Situation Serious
The communiqué states that operations are taking on the characteristics of open warfare. Tanks and planes are being used in large numbers.

Owing to the higher interests of the conduct of military operations the communiqué could not give any further details for the present.

Responsible spokesmen do not deny that the position between Namur and Sedan is serious but they assert that the Allied High Command has taken the necessary measures to reduce the pocket French defences at Sedan.

Some of the German motorised units which broke through at Sedan got to the rear of the French lines but by Wednesday evening the French were able to counter-attack.

Presumably the enemy resumed operations to-day but up to a late hour this afternoon there was no more news.

It is known that there was a great melee of troops and tanks in the area affected and that the enemy was trying to debauch from the bridge heads which he had established.

The Allied High Command has taken the necessary dispositions which it hopes will be successful.

French Guns Pound Away
East and south of Sedan, the enemy is being held and the only activity there is heavy artillery fire.

The French artillery is banging away at German positions up to 100 yards while the German artillery is attacking French forts in the Vosges.

The German attack on Wednesday on the positions held by the British troops between Antwerp and Louvain were successfully held.

Correspondents with the British Expeditionary Force here state that this push is secondary to the main drive further south.

The line runs down to Louvain and then southwards past Namur and then down to Sedan and the French line.

Namur Isolated
Namur, like Liege, is now isolated and is forming another centre of resistance behind the Nazi advance.

"Next to us, we stand for the Fatherland. I am proud of you," read a message from King Leopold which was broadcast several times yesterday to the Commander, officers, N.C.O.s, and men at the forts at Liege.

Heavy Zeeland Fighting
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The latest information reaching London indicates that heavy fighting is still proceeding in Zeeland.

On the eastern side of the front which they yesterday forced in the line about Sedan, the Germans are now held.

On the west side of the front, the situation is stated to be serious but not critical.

Liege is isolated but appears to be holding out, and information suggests that Namur may be isolated, but the information is not definite on this point.

In any case Namur is also holding out.

North of Zeeland fighting is proceeding between Allied and German troops. Fighting has been particularly heavy in Walcheren and Beveland.

In Belgium the line still runs roughly east to Antwerp towards Louvain and Charleroi and southwards towards Metz and on to the Westwall.

The most serious part of the line is about Sedan and the French line.

Violent Attacks
Yesterday afternoon, north of Namur the Germans launched several attacks on British, French and Belgian troops. At Sedan they began violent attacks which, by evening, seemed checked, and at certain points Allied troops made slight progress along the Meuse.

In the Vosges, there was heavy artillery fire against the Maginot Line and in the Rhine the French fired upon the German line.

A French message reaching London stated that between Namur and Sedan, the situation is very confused.

The Germans profited by the advances yesterday and pushed forward armoured columns which penetrated some distance into the French line.

It now appears that practically all the oil in Amsterdam and Rotterdam was destroyed by the Dutch and so did not fall into German hands.

Long Battle Predicted
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—"Reuter" special correspondent with the French Army telegraphs that the great battle in the Sedan sector, in which Germans were making a thrust at the heart of France, is still raging furiously.

He states that the battle may last several days, but it is not apparent that the Germans have failed to profit by their initial rapid advance.

The anxiety which was felt after the first day's serious fighting in the region has now largely been dispelled.

The line is held and the Germans are kept on the other side of the Meuse.

German losses from French artillery are believed to be heavy.

Maximum Information

FROM PAGE ONE

Promised

Duff-Cooper Strikes Right Note

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to-night, Mr. A. Duff-Cooper said he felt that it was the job of the Ministry of Information to give the people maximum information in minimum time.

Accuracy and speed were to be their main objectives with accuracy coming first.

After advising people not to allow all the wealth of mischief that rumour can produce to be added to the anxieties of war, said: "We are engaged now in a great battle which will be long and fierce. There are bound to be bad moments and bad news."

Appeals for Gay Hearts
"We at home should be as prepared to receive bad news as those in the battle line are prepared to receive enemy bullets."

He appealed to the people not to go about with long faces as though they were at a funeral.

"Let each one of us throw 100 per cent of our energies into whatever task we have to perform. Let us keep our hearts gay and our spirits high and confident in the justice of our cause and in our own ability to win through to victory. In all our long and glorious history we have never failed to win through to victory."

Perfectly Organised

Why Nazi Parachute Troops Succeeded

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—New information about the methods of German parachute troops in Holland is being gathered in London.

Each party was apparently allotted a special role. Each had detailed instructions and individual Dutch officers whom it was considered advisable to shoot were specified by name and residence.

Fifth Column Activities
The parachute troops were assisted by troops smuggled into Holland during the war as well as by Dutch Nazis.

Germans living in The Hague knew exactly what was going to happen. Each knew his particular task.

There is little doubt that in the "Fifth Column" activities, women also played a part.

CANADA'S NEW DETERMINATION

To Make Full Share Towards War Effort

OTTAWA, May 16 (Reuter).—In a speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, the Acting Governor-General, Sir Lyman-Poore Duff, said the recent outrages by Germany had but served to intensify "our determination to share in the war effort of the Allied Powers to the utmost of our powers, and the utmost of our strength."

Sir Lyman added that the Government had been fortified in this respect by the direct and unquestioned mandate of the Canadian people.

Sir Lyman assured the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General designate, of an eager and cordial welcome, and paid a high tribute to the late Lord Tweedsmuir.

Nazi Cruelty To Civilians

Belgian Government To Offer Evidence

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—The Government intends to publish a memorandum on the unprecedented cruelty with which the German Army is treating the civilian population.

Photographs will be reproduced showing particularly how German aeroplanes have pitilessly machine-gunned parties of refugees proceeding along the roads.

The systematic destruction of towns, all of which are not in the fighting zone, is continuing.

Louvain has again become a martyred city while Namur was three quarters destroyed by aerial bombardment before it was even attacked by land troops.

Berne, May 16 (Reuter).—An official statement issued following a number of disquieting reports declares that the European situation, as far as it affects Switzerland, has undergone no change during the day.

It is expected that the battle will now settle down to violent exchanges of artillery fire as the Germans bring up their guns.

French Communiqué
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—A French communiqué carried out today states that the battle continues as a whole with the same intensity.

Very sharp encounters have taken place at certain points.

Our bombers, says the communiqué, were protected by fighter planes which successfully carried out and vigorously led attacks on the enemy's columns of armoured cars. These cars had been located by French reconnaissance aeroplanes.

50,000 PLANES

FROM PAGE ONE

military implements "to meet any lightning offensive against American interests," in these ominous days whose swift and awful developments force every neutral to look to its defences.

The President asserted that dangers confront the United States because of Europe's war and the speed with which modern armies may conquer time and space.

His requests were divided into \$800,000,000 for immediate appropriations for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and \$100,000,000 for emergencies.

In addition he sought authorization to enter into contracts totalling \$200,000,000.

Danger Of Surprise
The President said that the American people must recast their thinking about national protection.

The element of surprise, he said, had become even more dangerous owing to the amazing speed with which modern equipment could reach and attack enemy territory.

"Our own vital interests are widespread," he continued, "and more the whole of the American hemisphere against invasion or control by non-Americans has the united support of 21 American republics, including the United States."

"More than ever this protection demands a ready-at-hand weapons capable of great mobility."

President Roosevelt said he would like to see the United States geared to the ability to produce at least 50,000 planes yearly.

Furthermore, he said, the nation should plan a programme to provide the country with 50,000 military and naval planes.

The object of the new defence fund was to equip a larger army, replace and modernise the old army and navy equipment, increase the production facilities and accelerate to a 24-hour basis all existing army and navy contracts.

50,000 Planes A Year
"Our defences must be invulnerable and our security absolute," he said. "But our defences to-day do not provide for security against potential developments and dangers of the future."

"Our objective is still peace at home and abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions for defence but to give our service, and even our lives, for the maintenance of American liberties."

One belligerent, he said, had many more planes than all its opponents combined but it also appeared to have a weekly production capacity at the moment far greater than its opponents.

The President asked Congress to take no action which would hamper or delay the delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which had ordered them or to seek more "from that point of view of our own national defence would be extremely shortsighted."

Roosevelt Cheered
WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—Crowded galleries of a crowded joint session of Congress enthusiastically applauded President Roosevelt's speech.

Ten days ago such a speech would have been denounced as war-mongering.

The applause was particularly heavy when the President requested that delivery of planes for foreign countries be not delayed.

R.A.F. SCORING

FROM PAGE ONE

leading to the bridge and set the woods alight.

A military encampment was also attacked and a bomber scored a direct hit in the centre of a mechanised column two miles long.

The daily toll inflicted on enemy aircraft is working out at more than three to one in our favour.

Several direct hits were scored on another long mechanised column by Hampden bombers which also attacked road and rail communications.

Only one of our aircraft failed to return.

Night operations were carried out simultaneously by Wellington aircraft to assist the Allied infantry encountering an enemy attack in the neighbourhood of Turnhout (north of the Albert Canal) and Dinant (south of Namur).

Day Operations
During the day bombing operations were also carried out in the neighbourhood of Mauthier and Dinant by two squadrons of Blenheim aircraft. They caused heavy damage to parked lorries and junks.

Two Blenheims failed to return. Our fighter pilots had a good day. A total of 80 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Fighters Take Toll
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Since dawn to-day, wave after wave of British fighter aircraft have been bombing and machine-gunning enemy positions and troops on the march in the Meuse Valley.

"Reuter" special correspondent on the Belgian frontier.

Pontoon bridges have been blown up and roads blocked with debris following the explosion of heavy bombs.

In those operations 35 enemy machines have been shot down. There is little definite news other than this from the battlefield.

Shot Down Near Paris
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—French fighters shot down a German reconnaissance machine within 15 miles of Paris.

Athens, May 16 (Reuter).—Greek troops and aircraft are co-operating in embarkation exercises which will last a week.

GOEBBELS' FANTASY

Still Sinking The British Navy

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—German propaganda claims that they had sunk or damaged four British capital ships by the end of February, six more up to April 8 and that since April 9 they had sunk or damaged 11 capital ships.

They also claim to have sunk or damaged three aircraft carriers, 20 cruisers, 20 destroyers, 23 submarines and 19 transports and supply ships.

Ludicrous Claims
The ludicrous nature of these claims is demonstrated by the simple fact that the capital ships were sent to the Eastern Mediterranean without weakening British naval power in the north.

The British began the war with 15 capital ships. The truth slipped out in a German broadcast to Greece on May 7 when it was stated that "after the sinking of the Royal Oak Britain only possesses 14 battleships and will have 10 when those under construction are completed."

Four days previously the Germans claimed to have sunk a British battleship off Norway.

Switzerland Prepares

Zurich, May 16.

The British consular authorities at Zurich to-day advised British residents to leave the district in view of a possible emergency. Trains leaving Zurich were crowded with people being evacuated to French Switzerland.

The situation is calm, but rumours persist that German troops are being concentrated near Basle. It is uncertain whether this is a new move in war nerves or preparation for a fresh invasion.

The Swiss local defence groups are being rapidly organized to defend every inch of country against saboteurs and parachutists. Guards protecting bridges and public buildings have been doubled.

The evacuation of British subjects from Switzerland has not been officially ordered from London. At the same time the local British Consuls may deem it necessary to advise evacuation of British subjects in their particular city or canton. This has evidently been done in the case of those living in or near Zurich.

Nazis Leave Border
London, May 16.

According to reports reaching responsible Swiss quarters in London, a considerable number of German troops have been withdrawn from the Basle sector. Rumours that Germany is pressing Switzerland to accept Italian protectorate remain unconfirmed.—United Press.

League To Move
Geneva, May 16.

Fearing invasion of Switzerland, the League of Nations is preparing liquidation of its archives and officials have been invited to suspend contracts by payment of a cash indemnity within 24 hours.

It is believed that the headquarters will be transferred to Lisbon.—United Press.

Alarms At Geneva
Geneva, May 16.

Air raid alarms sounded at noon in the French villages surrounding Lake Geneva were distinctly heard here.

German troops are reported to be manoeuvring near the Swiss border region of Lake Constance. Railway traffic in the direction of Basle has practically ceased.

The League of Nations International Labour Bureau is transferring its personnel and archives to France.—United Press.

BALKAN SITUATION

Hungarians Mobilise Two More Army Corps

Budapest, May 16.

The mobilisation of two Hungarian Army Corps is announced to-day. It has been officially stated that this cannot be regarded as any threat to peace.

The mobilisation is for the purpose of training men from the territories recently incorporated in Hungary. These men have not yet done service in the Hungarian Army.

A few motorised and cavalry brigades have also been mobilised for the same purpose.—Reuter.

250,000 LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The War Office announced that within 24 hours of appeal for local defence volunteers, over a quarter of a million registered.

No Need To Leave Britain

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—American citizens have not been warned to leave Britain although they have been told that it is better to leave the continent of Europe.

The British Government has not advised its nationals to leave Italy Field Force.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Between 30 and 40 wounded German soldiers, prisoners of war, arrived at Charing-Cross Hospital in London under a British military escort.

AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS

Are well-cut, light to carry and will keep you dry in the rain. Both the coat and the lining are proofed Poplin.

Stocked in two good colours and styles, with or without belt.

\$75.00 each

Less 10% Cash Discount

OTHER QUALITIES from \$23.50

MACKINTOSH'S Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS



LIPS as he likes them
Soft but not greasy—Altering but not painted

Men thrill to the tempting softness of Tangee lips. They hate harsh, greasy, painted lips!
Tangee is the lipstick that can't give a painted look. It isn't paint! Orange in the stick, Tangee magically changes color on your lips to bluish-rose. Smooth it on a second time and they become a rosy-red. For a still more vivid shade use Tangee Theatrical. Made with a special cream base Tangee goes on smoothly, stays on longer.

World's Most Famous Lipstick
TANGEE
MAKES THAT PAINTED LOOK



Amateurs get more good pictures per roll when they buy VERICHROME

Gets the picture where ordinary films fail

Death Of Old Soldier

98-Year-Old General Sir Bindon Blood

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The death is reported of General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., who had been Chief Royal Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers since 1936.

"Captain Foster's" Racing Review

HIGH DIVIDENDS AT WHITSUN MEET

Eve Stable Wins Most Stake Money

A TOTAL sum of \$22,100 had to be drawn from the coffers of the Hongkong Jockey Club to pay 40 owners for providing the grand sport at the Whitsun holidays, and I append below a list of the lucky stables:

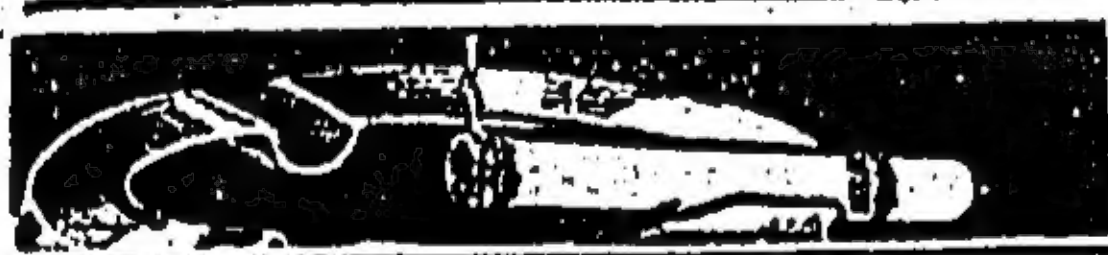
Eve	\$ 2,450
Lan	1,400
Eu Tong-sen	1,100
Marber	900
Zylich	800
Diamonds	800
T. K. L.	800
Ash	600
Numerals	600
J. F. Macgregor	600
S. W. Lee	600
Kia Ora	600
Highlight	600
Sunnyside	600
S. S.	600
G. Trevorton	600
Yam Man	600
Kong Bros.	600
Li Shu-pang	600
Coca	600
Li Po-chun	600
Fahs	400
Dr. Lee Shu-kee	400
Mrs. P. H. Lee	400
E. S. Lee	400
Helen	400
Mrs. J. H. Lee	400
Lucky	400
Hung	400
Y. H.	400
C. W. K.	400
Tapscott	400
Hop	400
Mrs. Sturton	400
Chloe	400
Weston	400
V. M. Grayburn	400
S. L. K.	400
Mrs. A. E. Grissett	400
Total	\$22,100

Sir Victor Sassoon Heads Owners' List

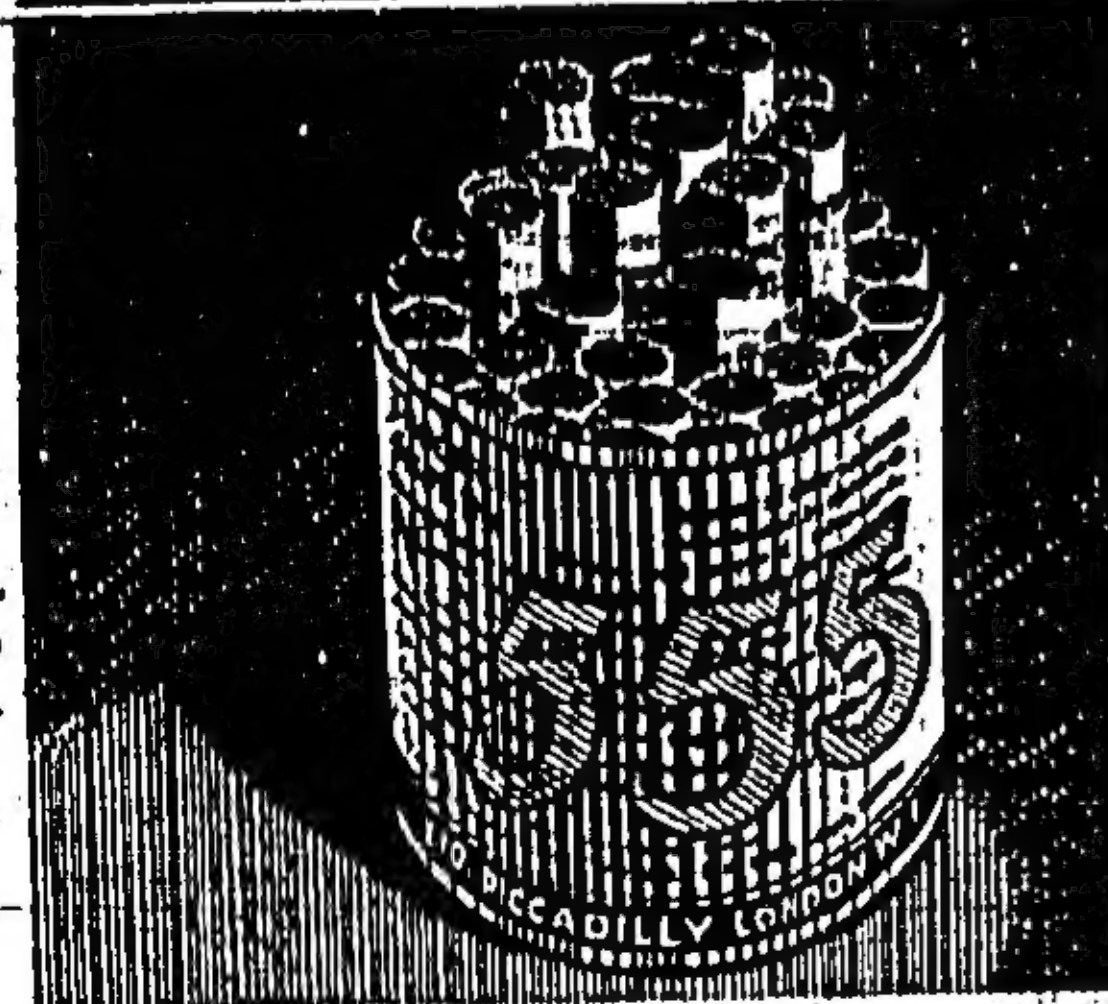
SIR VICTOR SASSOON has not headed the owners' list for quite a long while, but the wheel of fortune turned in his favour at the Whitsun Meeting and he secured three successes.

Gladiator annexed the Lead Mine Handicap (first section) over the Derby course, Eve of Reason capturing the Stonecutters Handicap over 1 1/4 miles, and Eve of Harvest won the main event, the Whitsun Plate, for China ponies over the champion course, beating the hot favourite Craigavad by a length and a half in 2.10 1/2, which was faster than the present record of 2.20 1/2 set up by Burford at the Spring meeting.

Sir Victor's candidate was carrying a pound less than a stone below the weight for inches as per scale and in the circumstance the fast run could not be accepted as a new track figure.



QUANTITY OR QUALITY..WHICH?



STATE EXPRESS
555
50 for \$1.30

THE BEST CIGARETTE IN THE WORLD - COSTS SO LITTLE MORE

Use Of Whips At Happy Valley: Champion Jockeys Are Seldom Equipped With Canes

LUCKILY, the rain kept away again on Whit Monday. There was undoubtedly a much bigger attendance of racing enthusiasts at Happy Valley on the second day, and the presence of "white drill uniform" officers with gold braids on the shoulders and peak caps, coupled with those wearing khaki was very prominent on the lawns.

The Whitsun meeting of two days of racing was of very high standard and so were the dividends, the daily double on the second day paying \$1,905 for the combination of Smashing Through and the mighty Brutus.

Punter's Assertion

Before commencing my usual review I would like to mention that a letter has been addressed to me by a punter enquiring whether a few experienced Chinese riders have been forbidden by the Stewards to carry that flexible cane which is known in the racing circles as the jockey's whip. He claimed that if (the italics are mine) the jockey on Craigavad (a slug) had carried his usual whip, Mr. Taggart's candidate would have won the Whitsun Plate.

I do not propose to start a debate on the subject in this column, but in reply to the letter I heard that a few Chinese prominent jockeys had to toe the carpet after the running of the Shatin Handicap (first section) on Saturday, to explain the excessive abuse of the whip. Whatever transpired at the enquiry, the decision was not made known to the racing public, but it was no doubt one of those usual findings that generally find their way to the shelf labelled "For private information only."

Though it is not nice to add fuel to the flame by publishing a list of the culprits, I noticed that on Whit Monday four Chinese jockeys faced the barrier minus their usual whip. While on the subject I would like to quote as to the use or abuse of the whip, an extraction from a London racing newspaper, which I am sure, will be interesting.

"That Gordon Richards does not use his whip is unnecessary severity is shown by the fact that his services are eagerly sought by owners and trainers, who are fully alive to the ruinous effect which the misuse of the whip may have on a horse's future."

There is an old saying that good ponies make good jockeys, but believe me more races are lost than won by the excessive use of the whip. Those who attend the meetings of the Hongkong Jockey Club regularly must admit that champions such as D. Black, C. Encarnacao and V. Needa, have not much use of the whip, and their successes were due to hard driving coupled with good judgment of pace. A few years ago the public idol, Mr. Leo G. Frost, who holds the record of riding 57 winners in 1932, carried a whip to complete his paraphernalia.

Another incident, which came under my observation, was that the privilege

of carrying whip or using spur was denied to novice jockeys in both sections of the Lead Mine Handicap over the Derby course, but the apprentice jockeys in the Shatin Handicap (second section).

Triumph For Soldier Of Britain

I WAS DELIGHTED to see the old stinker, Soldier of Britain, with the owner's son (Mr. F. F. Li) in the saddle, romping home first in the last event, the Green Island Handicap (third section), and believe me his Tommy Atkins just managed to get over the barrier by a neck. The combination received a great ovation when they were led to the mounting paddock, for Soldier of Britain's last win was in the Auld Reekie Handicap on December 4, 1937.

CRAIGAVAD MIGHT HAVE WON

Last Quarter Sprint Delayed Too Long

CLEMBER, the winner of St. George's Plate, was the only absentee in the main event, and there were nine ponies saddled for the Whitsun Plate confined to China ponies over the champion course. Clobber's refusal was due to a tendon trouble, but I understand the pony will be alright in a few days' time.

However, it was a grand race from start to finish. There is no use crying over spilt milk, but I cannot help thinking that a delay on the part of the jockey not taking up the running earlier was responsible for Craigavad's failure.

Mrs. Taggart's candidate was not within striking distance when the pack came round the bend and the first to catch my eyes was Eve of Harvest followed by Dupont Bay, Grether, Johnber, O-Lan and the others.

In the straight Craigavad came on the outside with a terrific burst of speed, but it was too late as Eve of Harvest had too much of a lead.

It may be of interest to know that the official last quarter was 27 1/2 seconds, and though I am no mathematician, Craigavad must have covered the home run of two furlongs in the vicinity of 26 seconds. If the pony was only together with the crowd rounding the corner, Craigavad, in my estimation, would have led the procession first to the dismounting enclosure outside the weighing room.

Sydney Lad Beaten By Brutus

IT WAS NO DISGRACE to Sydney Lad losing to Brutus by a neck, in the Manly Handicap for "B" class riders, because the Australian boy had to concede 13 lbs. of lead to the Irish owner's candidate.

Here again was another run in which Sydney Lad was lying too far back after passing the black rock on the second round.

"D" Division League Matches

Matches in the D division of the tennis league yesterday resulted: K.I.T.C. v. C.C.C. S. H. S. v. M. Ramzan beat A. H. Hanson and E. Zimmerman 6-3; beat B. A. Casanovoy and P. G. Yue 6-3; beat C. M. Khan and M. H. Hanson 6-3; beat D. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat E. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat F. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat G. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat H. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat I. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat J. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat K. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat L. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat M. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat N. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat O. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat P. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat Q. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat R. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat S. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat T. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat U. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat V. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat W. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat X. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat Y. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat Z. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat AA. Casanovoy and Yue 6-3; beat AB. 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NANCY



LUCKIEST SHIP (Is Still) AFLOAT

THE Grimby trawler Russell is one of the luckiest ships afloat. That is why she is still afloat.

A few weeks ago, she was attacked by a German aircraft which sprinkled her with steel darts and incendiary bombs.

Went On Fishing

Nobody was hurt and the Russell continued to fish.

Then, she hauled up a German mine in her net, towed it for three hours trying to get rid of it, exploded it, and survived. Skipper Wright said:

"We were hauling in our gear when one of the crew saw a mine bob up close to the ship. He shouted a warning, and the mate, Frank Crompton, who was at the winch, let the trawl go back to the bottom.

"We could have cut away the nets, but we decided to try to get rid of the mine by manoeuvring the ship.

Ready For Swim

"We towed the trawl for three hours and then decided to haul again, but in case of anything happening we prepared the boat for launching and put on our life-jackets.

"Almost immediately a violent explosion occurred less than 100 feet from the ship.

"The ship was lifted practically out of the water. The wheelhouse windows and most of the electric light bulbs were smashed and the dynamo stopped working. The only light we had was from my electric torch.

"The two compasses were torn from their fastenings and fell, narrowly missing the mate and myself.

"No one was hurt. The ship was not leaking. But when the trawl was hauled in it was found to have been almost blown to pieces."

IF THE BOMBS SHOULD FALL...

L.C.C. have no beds

IF air raids were to cause heavy casualties amongst the civil population of London and other congested areas, there would be a serious shortage of hospital beds, doctors and nurses.

This is one of the facts revealed in a secret report the Ministry of Health has received from the L.C.C. and other authorities.

Tens of thousands of beds originally set aside by the Government for air-raid victims are being used for other purposes.

London is in the worst position.

Frozen Beds

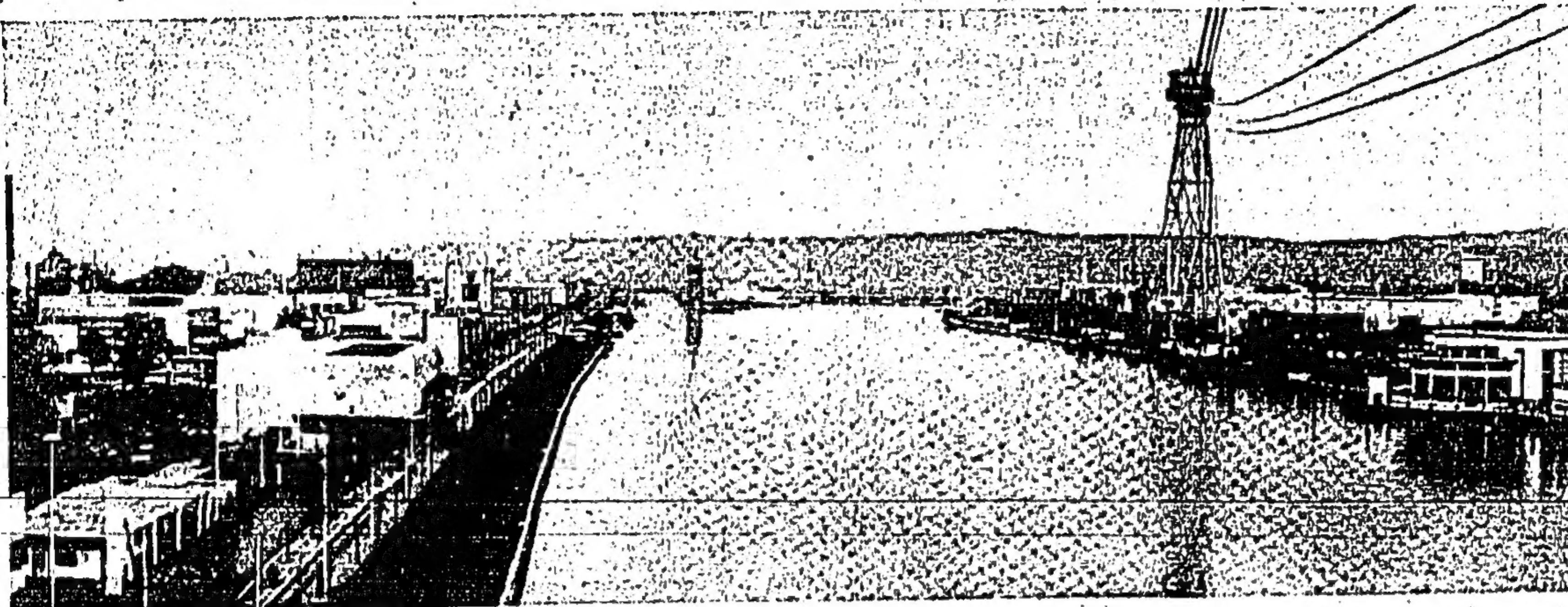
When war broke out the Ministry of Health set aside 7,400 beds in L.C.C. hospitals for air raid casualties, "frozen" 5,331 into complete disuse—either by withdrawing nursing staff or by closing the top floors of all hospitals—and allowed only 3,070 as civilian sick beds.

Now no fewer than 10,545 beds in L.C.C. hospitals are occupied by civilian patients. All those beds set aside for air-raid casualties have been put into civil use, and 2,180 of the "frozen" beds have been brought into operation again.

Not one bed remains available in the whole of the L.C.C. service for air raid victims.

It is expected that the problem will be solved by a special order placing all hospitals under the control of the Ministry for the duration of the war.

BELGIUM'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE WAS THIS CANAL



ILLUSTRATED ABOVE is Belgium's famous King Albert Canal, which runs from Liege to Antwerp. By capturing a strategic bridge before the Belgians had time to demolish it, the Germans were able to compromise the entire Belgian defences.

Horses Under The Hammer

ABOUT 40 of the horses of Mrs. Bertram Mills' Chalfont St. Giles (Bucks) estate were auctioned.



The sale was conducted by Mr. Harris and—



Among the spectators were these two boys.



Old Sam Tagg, 70-year-old Master of the Horse, watched the sale and—



—so did Mrs. Bertram Mills.

Brought Prize Ship Home With 6d Book

TO assist in navigating the 7,000-ton captured Nazi freighter, Uhenfels, from Freeclown, West Africa, to London, Captain H. Flowerdew, of the British Merchant Navy, used a sixpenny dictionary.

The Uhenfels, which has completed unloading at Millwall Docks, is a veritable treasure ship. Ship and cargo is worth roughly £750,000.

Hides, wool and cotton waste were being hoisted from the holds of the ship as Captain Flowerdew displayed the souvenir he prizes most. It is a series of charts, traced on ordinary rice paper, apparently taken from the cook's galley.

"These charts were the means by which the German skipper meant to get back to the Fatherland," he said. "He must have got them from another ship after the war broke out. Not being on the South Atlantic run, he would not have these charts.

"The tracing is a work of art, particularly the one showing the hazardous Norwegian coast. Every detail is clearly shown, and the captain or his navigator must have put in hours of work to complete their tracings."

Navy Stops Scuttle

Tucked in the holds of the Uhenfels were tons of oil cake and ground nuts, suitable for making margarine.

"The Germans attempted to scuttle the Uhenfels after they had been sighted by a plane from the Ark Royal," Captain Flowerdew said. "But it was not a very serious attempt, and when the Navy boarded her, they had no difficulty in stopping the water coming in.

"I think the captain was not too keen on the scuttling part, because he had his wife and son aboard."

Nuts For Fuel

"The Germans ran out of fuel. So that they would not have to put into a port for coal, they used 400 tons of ground nuts. This did not do the engines any good."

To get over the difficulty of navigating a German boat in which all instructions and machinery are German, we bought a sixpenny dictionary. We had our trials, but in the end everything came out all right."

When the German captain decided to make a show of running the British blockade, he had the name "Angiekirk" (Rotterdam) painted on the stern and the real name painted out.

That was a mistake which led to its capture. The scouting plane from the Ark Royal signalled to a British warship, which took the Uhenfels in prize. The port of registry of the Angiekirk is The Hague.

When the Uhenfels' valuable cargo is safely stored she will be renamed and join British convoys.

HONGKONG GIRL HAS DAUGHTER: HUSBAND PRISONER



LIEUT. KYRKE, of the submarine Starfish, now a prisoner in Germany, has become a father. Picture shows Mrs. Kyrke leaving a Windsor nursing home with their baby daughter.

Mrs. Kyrke is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hanse, of Hongkong.

Sphinx Hero Buried, Widow Was Not Told

Six weeks after the mine-sweeper Sphinx was bombed and sunk, the parents and young wife of one of the heroes of the disaster learned that he was buried in a churchyard at Wick, Scotland.

And the information came, not from an official quarter, but from a local sexton, who, seeing the grave, told them. The dead hero was twenty-five-year-old telegraphist Henry Duce, whose parents live at Sundingdale Avenue, Coventry, and who was married during Christmas last.

After the attack on the Sphinx the damaged boat was being towed to port when the cable broke, and was flung back over the deck, causing havoc among the crew. One married man with six children and a bosom pal of Duce's—his wife was shattered.

Duce rushed for rolls of bandages and lashed his friend's arm to his side, then flung him far out into the sea by some walling boats.

The man was picked up and saved. But Duce was too late. He ran back into the cabin to get the ship's papers and was trapped. The ship heeled over tak-

ing him down with it. His body was washed up later.

For five weeks his parents and his wife waited hoping and praying he was alive.

Whitehall Red Tape

Then came the letter from Wick saying Duce was buried there.

Astounded the family decided to travel the 600 miles to Wick during Easter.

The dead man's father wrote for advice. The War Office sent him several forms to be filled in in triplicate.

Mr. Duce said: "On one of the forms it says application for permission to visit must be made ten weeks before-hand."

"They kept us for a month wondering if my son was dead or alive. Now we're to be forbidden to see his grave!"

A NEW SHIPMENT OF DEAUVILLE CREPE HOSIERY



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PETAL BLUSH, FLATTERY, ADORABLE, ENTICING.

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Vienna, city of my dreams.

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Indian live call.

R2220 Nara.

Love's loneliness.

R2322 Forget me not.

Valse Triste.

Edith Lorand And Viennese Orch.

R 027 Gipsy Princess. Selection.

R1054 Missouri.

Bruhl's prayer.

R1007 Destiny.

Choristers waltz.

RN11 Vision of Salome.

Dreaming.

Mazari Imre And Gipsy Orch.

R2125 Valse of Vienna.

Narcissus.

R2247 Rakoczy March.

Memories of Herkulesbad.

R2253 Hungarian Gipsy dances.

R 970 Blde Danube.

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DRAMATIC SOPRANO

Francesca Denies' Vocal Recital At Rose Room

Music lovers of the Colony were treated to a delightful recital of songs by Mme. Francesca Denies, Belgian dramatic-soprano, at the Rose Room of the Peninsula Hotel last night.

She has just returned from a most successful concert with the Municipal Orchestra in Shanghai.

While in Europe last year she extended her repertory to include many new English and Flemish concert songs. She introduced "Voldvioletje" (Wild Violet) by J. Hubens, a beautiful romantic melody, to Hongkong last night.

Also on the programme was Goring Thomas' "Winds in the Trees", which was most popular a generation ago. Those lovely melodies that never fail to please. Tosti's "Chanson de l'Adieu" and Dvorak's "Songs my Mother taught me" were the highlights of the second half of the programme.

The singer concluded her recital with two Flemish songs.

Professor Harry Ore, who accompanied Mme. Denies, also contributed pianoforte solos, earned his share of acclamation.

The programme was as follows:

1. Recital of songs: (a) "C'est moi j'ai revu" (Iphigénie en Tauride) Gluck
2. Pianoforte Solo: (a) Prelude in A flat Chopin
3. Two English Songs: (a) "Winds in the Trees" Goring Thomas
4. Absence INTERVAL
5. Two Arias: (a) Dondola Lucia Puccini
6. (b) "Larmes (Werther)" Massenet
7. Pianoforte Solo: (a) Impromptu in A Scriabin
8. (b) Hungarian Rhapsody No. 8 Liszt
9. Two Songs: (a) "Chanson de l'Adieu" Tosti
10. (b) "Songs my Mother taught me" Dvorak
11. Two Flemish Songs: (a) "Voldvioletje" J. Hubens
12. (b) "Kindje" L. Mortelmans

Nazi Army Checked

Paris, May 16.
With the French armies spreading on the Belgian front from the sea across the Lorraine to the Rhine, the battle is now fully engaged. Operations have passed the stage of surprise and have entered the manoeuvring phase. Front line battalion commanders from a dug-out watched a battle in which six armies were locked on a continuous front which blasted early hopes Germany might have had of repeating the swift drive to the Marne in 1914.—United Press.

London, May 16.
Radio Holland announced the German mechanized units were moving through Amsterdam.—United Press.

London, May 16.
Radio Brussels announced that German mechanized units had penetrated the Allied lines for a considerable depth at several points.—United Press.

Berlin, May 16.
A D.N.B. report says that German troops will be immediately withdrawn from Holland to take part in the "great battle of Namur."—United Press.

LATE NEWS

Photographic Competition

Additional Prizes Given By Eastman Kodak Co.

The "Telegraph" takes pleasure in announcing that four additional trophies are to be awarded in this year's Amateur Photographic Competition.

These have been donated by the Eastman Kodak Company, and will take the form of handsome silver cups to the value of \$75 each.

They will be awarded as first prizes in each of the four sections.

Following an exchange of views with the Hongkong Photographic Society, it has been decided to revise the classes, of which there will be four, as follows:

1. General. Pictorial, Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural and Street Scenes.
2. Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.
3. Still Life and Table Top Studies.
4. Craftsmen's Section.

In the latter section, it will be stipulated that the whole of the work shall have been done by the competitor, and strict rules will govern the entries.

The other prizes will be the two trophies (previously announced) donated by Messrs. Ilford Limited, for the first and second best entries, and \$250 in cash, awarded by this newspaper.

The Competition will be held from June 1 to September 30.

Hitler Starts Counting His Chickens

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Early this morning the German radio told the German people a thrilling tale of how the world is gazing in wonder at the marvellous courage displayed by the German army in Holland, Belgium and France.

Hitler long ago foresaw this beautiful picture of the future which was now being realised on the battlefields of the west, the announcer went on unblushingly.

The German press to-day trumpets that the battle is a decisive hour for the German people. They must forget the great sacrifice of life and think only of the outcome which will be to give Germany a great world empire and make her the mightiest nation in the world.

BEWARE EARLY SUCCESSES

History Of Somme, 1918 As Warning

LONDON, May 16, (Reuter).—The "Journal de Geneve", a Berne newspaper, to-day says that despite Holland's capitulation the Dutch Navy will participate in Allied naval operations.

The great resources of the Dutch Colonies, says the paper, are at the disposal of the Allies.

General Gamelin has chosen a site for the great battle on the western front, continues the "Journal de Geneve".

This does not allow us to foresee its issue, but give the Allies confidence and good chances of success. The brilliant successes of the German Army on the Somme in 1918 were a prelude to its destruction.

HOLLAND'S REFUGEES

Another Big Batch Reaches England

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Members of the Dutch Parliament, journalists, a Burgomaster, several expectant mothers and a large number of very young children were among a party of Dutch refugees who arrived to-day at an English south coast port.

The refugees were in a pitiable state of exhaustion after two sleepless days and nights without food and cramped in the holds of ships.

They all told stories of desperate escapes from under the noses of the German soldiers.

Nazi "Boats"
A member of the Dutch Parliament, who asked that his name should not be published for the sake of his daughter who is still in Holland, described the Germans as "beasts".

It was stated that the Germans strewn the streets with poisoned chocolates. The German residents used their houses as bases from which to attack their neighbours.

Several Dutch soldiers said they were amazed by the order to cease fire and decided to get to England.

Refugees Bombed
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—More Dutch refugees arrived to-day, including officers and men of the Dutch Army who escaped in trawlers.

The trawlers were bombed and machine-gunned by German planes which secured no hits and were driven off by two British warships.

Dutch civilians report that all petrol stocks were set on fire as the Germans approached.

More Refugees Expected
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—It is officially stated that a large number of refugees are expected to arrive in the London metropolitan area to-morrow from Holland and Belgium.

More are expected to arrive during the week-end and the beginning of next week.

Substantial numbers arrive daily via France.

The refugees will be accommodated in the counties of London, Middlesex and Surrey, and it is hoped that accommodation will be found for them in private houses.

U.S. AMBULANCES ATTACKED

Deliberate Raid By Nazi Planes

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"It was not an accident," said the head of a convoy of five American Red Cross ambulances which were attacked on the Western Front by German planes.

Two of the ambulances were destroyed despite the fact that they all displayed the Red Cross and the stars and stripes.

One volunteer is said to be missing. A German plane directed artillery fire on the ambulances, the ambulance crews claim.

BRITAIN SEIZES HER ALIENS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Hundreds of motor cars were used by Scotland Yard to-day to collect the large number of aliens being rounded up in England under a new decree aimed at "Fifth Columnists."

Some 3,000 were affected. They are all of the doubtful category who were not interned but could only move around under strong police restrictions.

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THEY DARED WHAT YOU'VE ALWAYS DREAMED OF DOING!
This family defied the dangers of shipwreck on uncharted shores... battling with bare hands for life in a tropic wilderness. At the heart of the world-famous book with its strange animals and thrilling terror.

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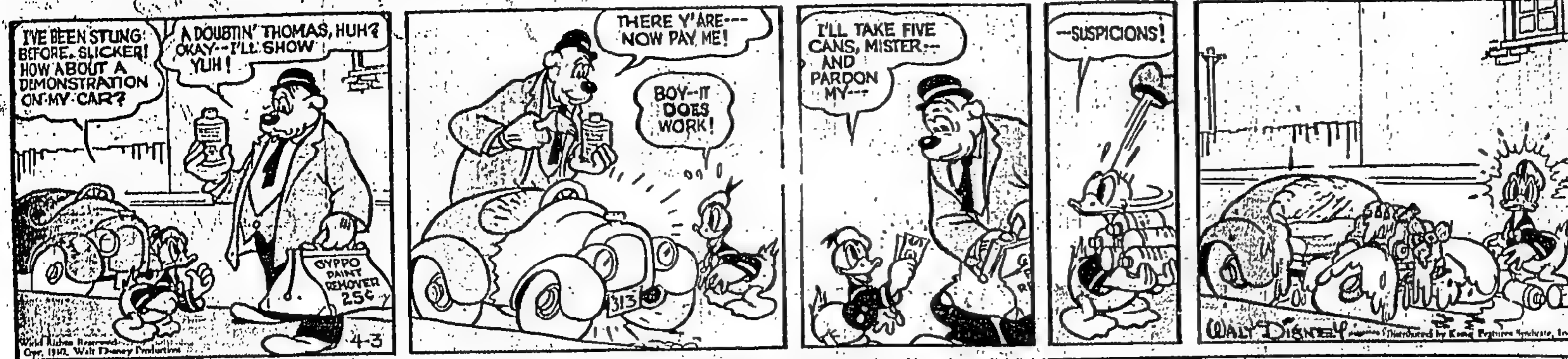
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By Walt Disney



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"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 50 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 Years Ago

May 17, 1890. The German Emperor, speaking in the Reichstag, said that any duplicating of the present balance of power would endanger the equilibrium which forms the basis of the peace policy of Germany. He announced a new military budget and measures for the protection of the working class.

The Hon. Mr. Ryrie has given notice that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council he will ask whether it is the intention of Government to take any steps respecting the celebration of the Jubilee of this Colony?

May 17, 1915. The Germans on the 10th inst. tried to wear out the British and batter their trenches with high explosive shells, after one of the most violent bombardments that has yet taken place, they brought their gas cylinders into play, and their machine gun fire, and the Germans threw themselves flat on the ground, the British guns moved the enemy down with shrapnel and dead Germans. The Germans were forced to retire by their own gas.

According to Reuters' Paris correspondent telegrams, the Italian King has refused to accept Signor Salandra's resignation. There are great popular rejoicings in the streets, are opinion on the Italian crisis is that Italy will declare war on Austria or otherwise.

May 17, 1930. Shortly after 5.30 this morning the junk "Makkee" was being towed by a tugboat on her hazardous venture of a voyage round the world. She was towed by two motor boats and before she left Mrs. J. M. Descombes presented the crew with a check for the sum of \$100. On board were Messrs. Stevenson, Banks, Grenham and Milton.

An important survey of the international situation was made to-night at Rumburgh by Mr. Anthony Eden, at the first public meeting he has addressed since his recent illness. The reality of a formidable character of European difficulties, he said, could not be doubted, but he was convinced that they were not insuperable. Every nation had its part to play. Britain's part should be to pursue a foreign policy that was fair, straightforward, and above all, firm in support of the League and of the collective peace system.

With fitting ceremonial, His Excellency Sir William Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel, left for Hong Kong on the retirement from the Governorship of the Colony and from the Colonial service, in which he has spent nearly 40 years.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1936 and all the party members now want an improvement in the nation's economic situation.

INDIA FEARS SOVIET

Simla, May 10. Fearing Russian designs, Muzib Khan, leader of the Mahsuds, has offered 20,000 men to fight in the event of a Russian attack on India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

THE MAY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF VOTING MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at 5.30 p.m.

ALL MEMBERS are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1940.

NOTICE

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

(Extreme-Orient) S.A.

Under general licence No. 10 granted by the United States Government the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) S.A. is now authorized to dispose freely of all its assets in the United States and therefore to carry on business as usual with the United States of America.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

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THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Society asks for \$35,000

In 1940 to meet the increasing needs of sick and destitute children in Hong Kong, against which the income to date is \$12,000 only. In order to continue its work, the Society appeals for the balance of \$23,000 before the close of the financial year on 31st October. A copy of the Annual Report for 1939 may be obtained from:

Mr. A. McKELLAR, C.A.,
c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
P.O. Building

Mr. KWOK CHAN,
c/o The Banque de l'Indo-Chine,
Hong Kong.

Hon. Treasurer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Argyle Street, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	No. 4271	Kowloon Island Lot No. 4271, Argyle Street, adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 4267.	N. S. E. W.	1,200	1,200	\$138	\$9,600
							as per sale plan.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
2	No. 2702	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 2702, Junction of Castle Peak Road & Tai Tung Street, Cheung Sha Wan.	N. S. E. W.	1,200	1,200	\$204	\$11,000
							as per sale plan.

G. R.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at To Kwa Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
3	No. 4273	South-west of Kowloon Island Lot No. 4271, Hong Road, To Kwa Wan.	N. S. E. W.	1,200	1,200	\$68	\$2,700
							as per sale plan.

G. R.

NAZIS REACH LOW DEPTHS. London, May 18. A German broadcast to the Dutch said the King of England and President of France had left for Canada, owing to the impending danger. Of course, states a London authoritative source, this is a lie to the last word.

—Reuter.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLES

1-Conditional degree	11-Claw of bird of prey	21-Claw of bird of prey	31-Claw of bird of prey
2-It is in Scotland	12-Claw of bird of prey	22-Claw of bird of prey	32-Claw of bird of prey
3-The name (Latin)	13-Claw of bird of prey	23-Claw of bird of prey	33-Claw of bird of prey
4-It is in Scotland	14-Claw of bird of prey	24-Claw of bird of prey	34-Claw of bird of prey
5-It is in Scotland	15-Claw of bird of prey	25-Claw of bird of prey	35-Claw of bird of prey
6-It is in Scotland	16-Claw of bird of prey	26-Claw of bird of prey	36-Claw of bird of prey
7-It is in Scotland	17-Claw of bird of prey	27-Claw of bird of prey	37-Claw of bird of prey
8-It is in Scotland	18-Claw of bird of prey	28-Claw of bird of prey	38-Claw of bird of prey
9-It is in Scotland	19-Claw of bird of prey	29-Claw of bird of prey	39-Claw of bird of prey
10-It is in Scotland	20-Claw of bird of prey	30-Claw of bird of prey	40-Claw of bird of prey

1-Claw of bird of prey	11-Claw of bird of prey	21-Claw of bird of prey	31-Claw of bird of prey
2-Claw of bird of prey	12-Claw of bird of prey	22-Claw of bird of prey	32-Claw of bird of prey
3-Claw of bird of prey	13-Claw of bird of prey	23-Claw of bird of prey	33-Claw of bird of prey
4-Claw of bird of prey	14-Claw of bird of prey	24-Claw of bird of prey	34-Claw of bird of prey
5-Claw of bird of prey	15-Claw of bird of prey	25-Claw of bird of prey	35-Claw of bird of prey
6-Claw of bird of prey	16-Claw of bird of prey	26-Claw of bird of prey	36-Claw of bird of prey
7-Claw of bird of prey	17-Claw of bird of prey	27-Claw of bird of prey	37-Claw of bird of prey
8-Claw of bird of prey	18-Claw of bird of prey	28-Claw of bird of prey	38-Claw of bird of prey
9-Claw of bird of prey	19-Claw of bird of prey	29-Claw of bird of prey	39-Claw of bird of prey
10-Claw of bird of prey	20-Claw of bird of prey	30-Claw of bird of prey	40-Claw of bird of prey

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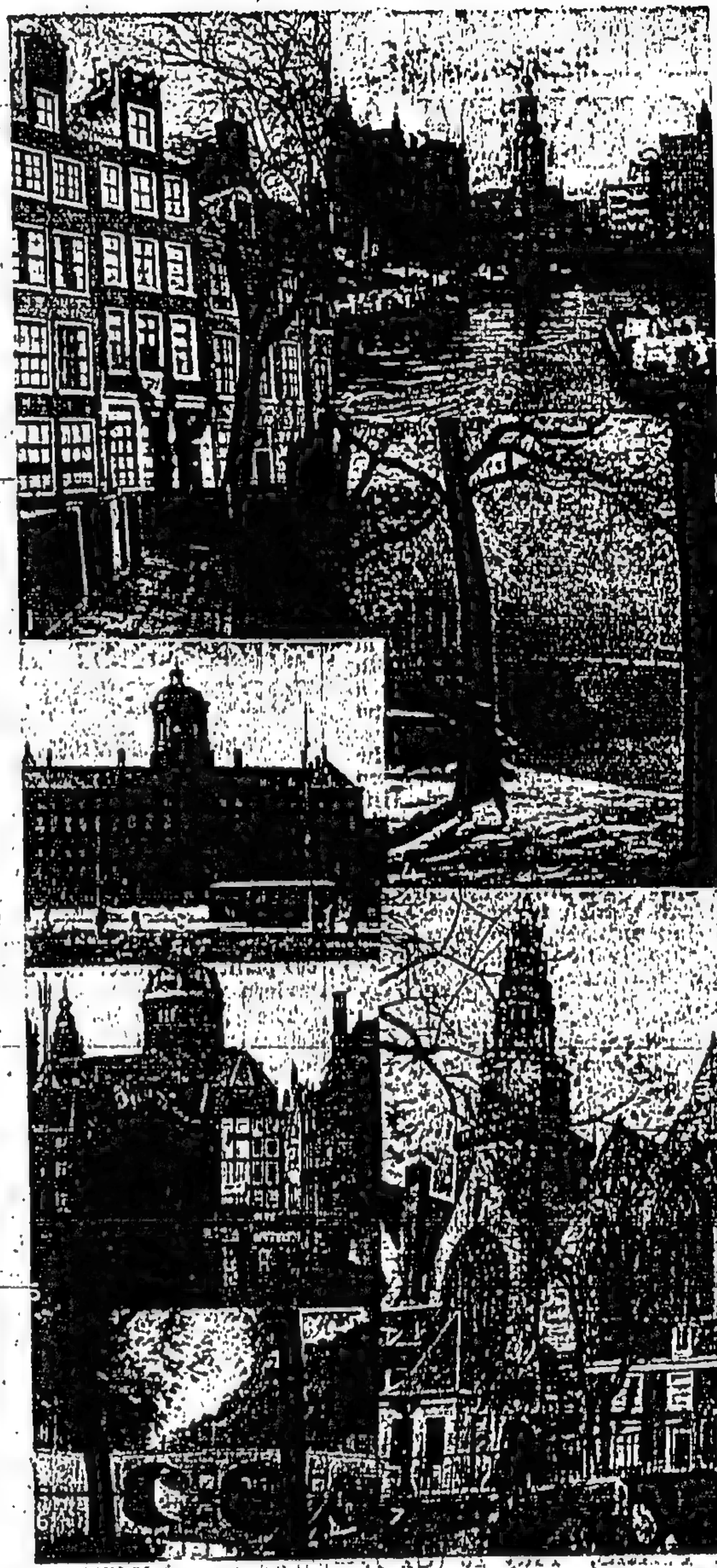
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WRECKED BY THE GERMANS



A composite view of well-known landmarks in the Dutch city of Amsterdam, which has been almost completely destroyed by the Nazis.

1.—A quiet almshouse in the Begijnhof; 2.—On the River Amstel; 3.—Queen Wilhelmina's Palace; 4.—A walk in the canal; 5.—The Church of St. Nicholas; 6.—A typical canal view; 7.—An ancient church.

—RADIO—

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Elvie Yuen and Fr. Riganti

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Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 852 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Vaughan Williams—Serenade to Music.

12.45 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Fugate Suite, No. 2 (Walton).

Siesta (Walton); Danse Bohemienne (La Jolla Fillo de Perth-Bizet).

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.15—Kallie (Vocal) and Gerald and His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather, Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Musical Comedy Selections.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Half an hour of Dance Music.

6.30 Studio—A. Riganti by Successor Candidates of Various Grades in the Recent Examinations of the Trinity College of Music, selected by Dr. Lovelock.

7.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.15—See Shanties by John Goss (Baritone) and Cathedral Male Voice Quartet with Piano.

7.30—Sydney Gurnard at the Organ. Musical Comedy Medley, Medley of Old Time Song, Part 1—English, Part 2—Scottish.

7.45—London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.05 Studio—Recital by Elvie Yuen (Soprano) and Father A. Riganti (Piano).

8.15—London Relay—News Summary.

8.30—London Relay—World Affairs.

8.45—"He Wanted Adventure."

Recorded on the Stage Miniature Presentation with Bobby Howes and Company.

10.15 Dance Music.

11.00 Close Down.



FOUND FATHER (NEARLY BLIND) AFTER 16 YEARS

PRIVATE SAMUEL HAILEY, the Canadian soldier who has not seen his English family for sixteen years, found his father recently. But his father could not see him. He is almost blind.

"I could only see Sam's face by putting my own six inches from his," he said.

"Then I recognised his curls. When he was a baby they were a snow-white mass."

Mr. Matthew Hailey ("Nobby" to his friends), of Livonia-street, Soho, was overjoyed to be with his son again. The reunion was made possible by the London "Daily Herald."

Private Hailey, has spent all his leave since he came to England in trying to find his relatives.

I took him to Somerset House and traced his birthplace.

Last night I had the satisfaction of seeing him celebrating with his father, his brother, Matthew, of Hendon, N.W., and his sister, Mrs. Mary Sweeney, of Camden Town, N.W.

Samuel has been given extra leave until Saturday to get to know his family again.

Another sister, Mrs. Annie Curtin, is too dangerously ill in Chelsea Hospital to be told the news.

THEY RISK THEIR LIVES ON SHORE

KNOWN accurately, if unromantically, as the *Rendering Safe of Mines Squad*, these men of the Royal Navy risk their lives almost daily on shore.

Above, you see them rolling a mine to a spot where it can be blown up. On the right, they are taking off the base-plate of a mine, and (below) cutting the switch wires on the base-plate.

German Girl Saved From Nazi Clutches GESTAPO ROBBED BY "PIMPERNEL"



By POP WRIGHT

MR. J. D. HOWES, sturdy young technical engineer and sportsman, of Blackheath, S.E., has just been revealed to me as the hero of an adventure in Germany which would rival a chapter of the "Scarlet Pimpernel."

On the eve of the outbreak of war he entered Germany without a visa, tricked the Nazis by his perfect German accent and rescued a German girl from a concentration camp. She is now living in freedom in Switzerland.

For many years Mr. Howes had spent his holidays in Germany. He became friendly with a family who lived in the Heidelberg district.

The father, since dead, was a rich business man and part-owner of an anti-Nazi newspaper.

Mr. Howes as usual visited Germany in Easter last year. He found that his friends had vanished from their home.

They included Lotta Rhaeme, aged twenty-four, who was married to a young German soldier.

People who knew the family were unwilling to talk to Mr. Howes about the disappearance of the family. But he discovered that they had been sent to concentration camps.

Gestapo Agents

Gestapo agents had found that they had transferred money and jewels to Switzerland against the Hitler laws.

Mr. Howes spent his holiday in tracing Lotta. He found that she had been taken to a camp in the mountains near the Swiss frontier. He was permitted to visit her for a quarter of an hour. She was herded in the camp with women of all ages.

Lotta was in a state of misery and despair. She implored Mr. Howes to visit her again and to take her poison with which she could end her life.

Mr. Howes went to Holland. He had friends at Rotterdam whom he took into his confidence. They arranged with the captain of a coal boat plying to Essen to take him as a deck hand.

He dressed in dirty overalls. At Essen he left the boat, bought new clothes and posed as a German student on holiday.

He engaged a fast car and crossed Germany without arousing suspicion anywhere.

Mr. Howes rented rooms at a village within an easy car ride of the camp.

During the subsequent week at different towns he bought a woman's hat, dress and shoes, a supply of sausages and a small bottle of brandy. He also made a survey of the mountainous country between Germany and Switzerland.

Saturday came. He drove the car into a road among woods a mile from the camp, which he then approached on foot.

He Saw Her

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She wandered unobserved towards the woods. Then she ran to the spot where Mr. Howes was waiting.

They reached the car. Lotta quickly changed into the hat and clothing which Mr. Howes had brought in the car.

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There he parked the car and took two tickets to a station near the Swiss frontier.

Luck was still with them. They met nobody.

They crossed the Swiss frontier near midday on the Sunday.

Mr. Howes returned home by way of France.

And in his own words, his first week back at work in a Woolwich engineers' office was the dullest he had ever known.

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China Bldg., Hongkong.

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Then Montreal and Quebec, gay French-speaking cities on the famous St. Lawrence Seaway, and a quick crossing to Europe by one of Canadian Pacific's Atlantic fleet.

NEXT SAILING TO MANILA

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE

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WE BUY 7,000 U.S. PLANES

BRITAIN'S order of war-planes from the United States is estimated to amount to between 7,000 and 10,000.

This number, with accessories, will almost exhaust the \$200,000,000 which, it is stated, Britain is to spend on aeroplanes in the United States.

Some of the machines may be flown over, but most will be sent ready for assembling, and will be flying within a week of their arrival in this country.

All the armaments of the planes are being fitted in England, as British guns are preferred to American ones.

Mr. Louis Johnson, United States Assistant Secretary for War, says the capacity of the country's aircraft industry is now estimated at more than 17,500 machines a year.

Australia To Spend \$25,000,000 In Air

Australia is to spend \$25,000,000 in the next two and a half years on plane construction and maintenance as her part of the Empire air scheme.

The new Australian Minister of Supply Sir Frederick Stewart, announced that in Sydney, New South Wales.

"Britain will supply a large number of bombers," Sir Frederick said, "and millions are being spent on workshops to maintain 3,000 planes. More than 1,000 large planes are to be kept in operation"—United Press.

'The Madonna Girl' is on the dole

"THE Madonna Girl"—Britain's best-known artist's model—is on the dole.

For the first time for nearly ten years, the Royal Academy, which opened on May 6, opened without the face of the Madonna Girl—Marguerite Sallé.

While artists were carrying their paintings into Burlington House for consideration by the Hanging Committee, Marguerite said:

"When the war broke out, my commissions vanished. I became a full-time A.R.P. worker, but that came to an end when the authorities cut down the paid staff."

"If the Academy doesn't bring back my modelling career to normal, I'll have to say good-bye to Chelsea and start over again as an office worker after ten years."

Miss Sallé has sent a painting of her own to the Academy. For years she has nursed an ambition to achieve fame as an artist.

BOYS OF 17 RAID BRITAIN

GOERING is sending boys to fly over the British coast.

So many of his raiders have been shot down that he is not sending his experienced pilots now to face British fighters.

Training

The youth of the flyers picked up from the sea recently has impressed the British authorities.

Some of them are boys of 17. Flights to Britain are now, apparently, to be regarded as "training episodes."

"Some of you boys will enter the bombing service, and with steady nerves break through the strong defence to drop your terrible load on the enemy," Goering told flying pupils in his Berlin speech last Wednesday.

"Old At Twenty"

Few of the pilots he is sending, over have had experience of the Spanish and Polish wars. They have joined the air force since the outbreak of the present war.

Men over 20 in the prison camps in Britain are regarded as "elderly."

SWIM AMONG SHARKS

BIMINI (Bahamas). Paul Chouteau, the French long-distance swimmer, left here at 8.7 this morning in an attempt to swim the 71 miles across the Florida Strait to West Palm Beach.

He is being escorted by two men in rowing boats to ward off sharks. The boats are also carrying a supply of liquid food.

Death Of A Polish Noble Shot In Market

THE Polish Ministry of Information gives the following details of the execution of Count Mieczyslaw Chpalowski, brother of a former Polish Ambassador to France.

The execution took place at Kosciuszko in western Poland, a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, Jarzinski, a German, wrote an article in a newspaper saying how she hated marriage.

Her husband-to-be, who was living in South Africa, wrote promptly saying he heartily agreed.

For seven years they corresponded, frequently exchanging congratulations that they had escaped the matrimonial snare.

Several weeks ago he came to England to join the R.A.F. and all his years of discretion could not prevent him from proposing to the woman to whom he had expounded the folly of married life.

They would have been married before, but the bride has had German measles. Now the wedding will take place during 24 hours' leave granted to the bridegroom.

RED CROSS UNIT BOMBED

Paris, May 16. Five ambulances belonging to the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps on the Western Front have been bombed and machine-gunned, according to Bernhard Wagner, a member of the corps. Two cars were destroyed.

All prominently displayed American flags and Red Cross signs. One volunteer is missing.—Reuter.

U.S. EXPANSION BILL ATTACKED

Tokyo, May 16. A Japanese naval spokesman, Admiral Kanazawa, attacked the American naval expansion bill, declaring it was intended for offence. Japan would act accordingly, he warned.

The East Indies question had been closed diplomatically, he said, by assurances from Britain, France, America and the Netherlands that they would maintain the *Matus quo*.—United Press.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: There is nothing to report.

Bursa

H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 102
H.K. Fire Ins. 175
Docks Ltd. 10 1/2
Electricity 104 1/2
Telephones (Old) 227

Sales

H.K. Banks 21,400
Union Ins. 2,600
Providents 24,100
Humphreys 28

The Marriage Has Been Arranged

Thrice She Said "No," And Then—

THREE times Pilot Officer Norman ("Tiny") Williams proposed to Miss Helen Trevelyan, actress and authoress. And three times he was rejected.

But after the third rejection she relented, and put a notice in a newspaper saying a marriage had been arranged between them.

And so on April 13, "their lucky day," they were married at St. Martin-in-the-Fields by the Rev. Pat McCormick.

Both Hated Marriage

Seven years ago Miss Trevelyan, who is the daughter of the late W. Trevelyan—Thompson, M.P. for Middlesbrough for 10 years, wrote an article in a newspaper saying how she hated marriage.

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Hollywood's Worst Joke Revealed

NEW YORK. HOLLYWOOD has gone crusading. It is making its "first screen sermon against the easy divorce evil."

Clergymen and social leaders have been asked to give it their blessing. Now comes the way laugh.

It was discovered that this great uplift film, plausibly entitled, "I Want a Divorce," is being acted, produced and directed almost entirely by men and women who have themselves been through the divorce courts.

Film officials blushed when it was pointed out how many connected with "I Want a Divorce" had at some time or other been freed by easy divorce themselves.

And one player, Gloria Dickson, now separated from her husband, says she expects to get a divorce when the anti-divorce picture is over.

Here's the record of some of the others: Leading lady JOAN BLONDELL divorced photographer George Barnes, complaining that he "frightened her to death" by the way he drove a car. Leading man DICK POWELL, pre-

sent husband of Joan Blondell. His previous marriage, before he won film fame, ended in divorce.

FRANK PAY—Divorced by Barbara Stanwyck, who alleged he once tried to throw her into a swimming pool.

CONRAD NADEL—His marriage with a Los Angeles society woman was ended by divorce.

Exception—Aged Six—Producer—GEORGE ARTHUR—Divorced once.

Director—RALPH MURPHY—Divorced once.

The story of the anti-divorce film was written by Adela Rogers St. John, whose record is three divorces.

Even the film's press agent, Jean Bosquet, has one divorce to his credit.

Among the few without a divorce is actor Mickey Ruhn. Mickey is aged six.

Defending the cast of his masterpiece, Producer Arthur said: "The marital status of the players may seem peculiar in this picture, but you must admit we have a cast of experience. When they say anything about divorce, they know what they're talking about!"

WAR PICTURES



A WELCH GUARDSMAN AND HIS BRIDE. A sergeant of the Welch Guards recently married a local girl in a French village. It took six weeks to obtain the necessary documents, but as will be seen, bride and bridegroom are now happily married. The bridegroom is Sergt. Amerlinek and the bride was Mlle. Maria Meria.



ANTI-TANK SNOW MEN. Taking advantage of recent Arctic conditions on the Western Front, the B.E.F. made experiments with a view to ensuring that troops should be as free from observation as possible. The crew of an anti-tank gun.



HOW THE ROYAL AIR FORCE organise Reconnaissance and Leaflet Raids over Prague, Vienna and Greater Germany. Ground crews eagerly await the return of their machines in the early hours of the morning.



A PHOTOGRAPH of the Military Pioneer Corps. Picture was taken at camp somewhere in France, and shows the men at construction work on a railway.



WHERE THEIR FATHERS FOUGHT. These pictures of men of the Welch Guards are interesting inasmuch as they show them in training at a spot where their fathers, who served in the regiment, fought in the last war. The ruins are of a building which was partially destroyed by shell fire in the last war. The ruins serve as an excellent training ground.



A CONVOY of mules and their escorts traversing the barbed wire entanglements behind the Maginot Line.



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CHARITY BALL

A Dinner Dance with Cabaret will be held by the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives in the Rose Room of the Peninsula Hotel, to-night from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. The Cabaret includes Chinese dancing by Miss Chen Pel-mul, comedy dancing by Rosita Wu and Billy Tee, ten-year-old pupils of Miss Daisy O'Keefe, a Tango by Miss Gloria Yee and Mr. Thomas Lee and a piano solo by Miss Yao Tschin-schun.

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KNO RADIO Pictures

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TO-MORROW
At the **ALHAMBRA**

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 - It can be used on either A.C. or D.C. circuits
- AND—FOR THOSE TRAVELLING TO REMOTE AND OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES THERE IS THE

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DRY-SHAVER

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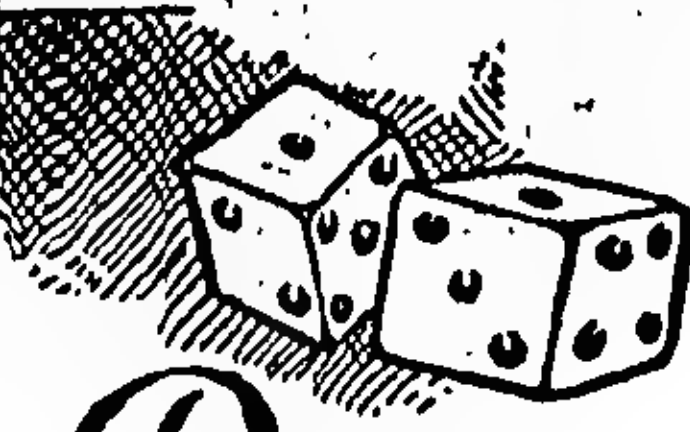


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The Hongkong Telegraph

Friday, May 17, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

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Blitzkriegs in

1914 And 1940

VON MOLKE in 1914 launched his Blitzkrieg much more rapidly and successfully than has Adolf Hitler in 1940, despite the fact that the latter also took Holland in his stride.

In August, 1914, the main strength of the German Army had already penetrated into France through Belgium and the line of advance extended from the northern end of the Vosges to the Dutch frontier on the Meuse.

The chief striking force in 1914 advanced in an enormous arc across the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Somme and Oise to the very outskirts of Paris. As this right wing pressed forward, one army after another took up the movement towards the left or south-eastern flank.

Compare the two Blitzkriegs.

The German invasion of Belgium in 1914 started on August 4. Liege had fallen in three days and in the same time the Germans were in possession of the entire territory east of the Meuse. Louvain and Aerschot fell 15 days after the initial invasion. Malines fell six days later. Brussels fell simultaneously with Louvain.

As an example, I may mention that the distance between Elidsvald and Trondheim alone is about 360 miles. There were, of course, no railways.

Roads were few and far between and were just the kind of roads one would expect to find in a country where nearly 75 per cent. of its area consists of bare rock and granite mountains. Added to these difficulties, the summits were sent out in the height of winter.

You will readily realize the hardships these representatives had to undergo in their horse-drawn sledges on snow-covered roads or on board small and often quite open boats along the rock-bound coast, and for many of them the process of getting there took weeks to see a free and independent Norway.

The work of the National Assembly started on April 10 and concluded with the signing of the Constitution and the election of Prince Christian Frederik as Monarch of Norway.

A great and noble work had been done. A free and independent Norway had been re-created and the country was looking forward to its future, determined to prove its ability to stand on its own feet.

A PAGE DEDICATED TO THE NORWEGIANS IN H.K.

WHEN NORWAY GAINED HER INDEPENDENCE

by
On d'BEACH

ONE hundred and twenty-six years ago today, on May 17, 1814, the Norwegian Constitution was finally drafted and signed.

Thus the union between Denmark and Norway, which had been in existence since the end of the 14th century, ended and Norway became a free and independent kingdom.

This fulfilment of Norway's wishes was consummated at a small place called Elidsvald, some 50 miles north of Oslo. You will probably remember Elidsvald as it was frequently mentioned in the news during the early part of the German invasion, and severe fighting took place there.

To this place 120 years ago had travelled representatives from all over the country to meet at the request of the Danish Viceroy, Crown Prince Christian Frederik.

The havoc wrought in Europe by the mad doings of another crazed warlord formed the immediate background for the events that led to the summoning of this first Norwegian National Assembly.

Napoleon, like his would-be counterpart of today, did not hesitate to trample on peoples' liberties and rights, and his lust for power had plunged the whole European continent into a vast battlefield. No country escaped the miserable consequences, not even far away little Norway.

PRIOR to this, Denmark and Norway had been united for some 400 years.

Sweden had also been a member of this Union for a short time but broke away in 1449.

The Union came into being as a result of the Norwegian Royal line becoming extinct. The immediate effect of this was that the Swedish and Norwegian crowns became temporarily united and later the three kingdoms became one under Queen Margaret in 1397.

A great deal has been said and written about this Union between Denmark and Norway.

There were bad times, and there were prosperous times, and the conflicting interests of the two kingdoms became strikingly apparent during the Napoleonic Wars.

Norway's trade with England had increased tremendously since the second half of the 17th century and the hostilities with England affected Norway very adversely and brought to a conclusion the period of "prosperity" which the country had experienced up till then.

During the war in 1813 Christian Frederik, the Danish Crown Prince, arrived in Norway as Viceroy.

The following year, in January, the war between Denmark and Sweden ended and by the peace of Kiel, signed on January 14, Norway was ceded to Sweden.

When this became known in Norway the Viceroy immediately decided to summon a legislative assembly as neither he nor the Norwegians themselves had the slightest intention of accepting any extension to European National Assembly, in 1814 was no easy matter.

SINCE the German invasion most of you, no doubt, have studied the map of Norway and will, therefore, realise that distances in that country are great.

As an example, I may mention that the distance between Elidsvald and Trondheim alone is about 360 miles. There were, of course, no railways.

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lished itself as a protest against the Kiel treaty and against the decisions of those countries who had been partners to the treaty.

Sweden wanted its pound of flesh and the larger countries on whom Norway depended were still smarting under the unhappy

conditions brought about by years of warfare and depression. Norway refused to yield and war with Sweden broke out on July 27 but was over by the 14th of the following month.

An armistice was signed which was followed by a convention stipulating the summoning of the Assembly to pass legislation sanctioning the Union of Norway with Sweden.

The Constitutional Law of

Elidsvald was to remain in force but Christian Frederik was to abdicate.

The Swedish King, Carl Johan, was to wear the Crown of Norway in addition to that of Sweden. This fresh Union, with Sweden was a compromise and, like all political compromises, was not a success. It is not possible for two strongly independent nations to run in double harness and, as the years

went on, this became increasingly obvious. The end, as you all know, came in 1905 when this Union was dissolved and Norway's present King, Håkon VII was elected and subsequently crowned in the Cathedral at Trondheim.

And this time the end of a Union was brought about peacefully, without any attempt at bloodshed, because the work at Elidsvald had been well and truly done in 1814 and the final dissolution of the

union with Sweden was only its natural and obvious sequence.

AS I write this, I have in my mind's eye a picture of the building at Elidsvald where the dramatic events of 1814 were enacted.

It is a neat, white-painted wooden building, with a rather ornate door in the middle frontage.

The building has been preserved by the nation as a monument to the men and the work they so bravely performed, and the building has, to the Norwegians, been a symbol of freedom and independence and a tangible reminder of the courage that inspired the great men who gave them the Constitution.

I do not know whether the building still stands or whether it has been blasted out of existence by the horrors of war.

But whether it is still there or not, the spirit it housed in 1814 still remains and will stand the Norwegians in good stead to strengthen them and their allies in their great task, until the last enemy is driven out of their beloved country.

Hitler Invaded My Country

HITLER had done in Norway what all Scandinavians had been trying to believe he would never do.

My first thoughts were for my friends in Copenhagen rather than for Norway. It is a curious fact, but we tend to believe nowadays that bombs are a better fate than Nazi "protection."

In any case, it was difficult for me as a Norwegian citizen to measure the news about my own country. Norway has been at peace with all the world for 130 years.

We have experienced strained relations with only one country during that period. When we broke the union with the Swedish crown in 1905, some people on both sides of the frontier were prepared for the use of armed force. But we weathered that danger without firing a shot.

Familiar names leap into the news. That of Bergen stands out—an old sea-faring town on the west coast of Norway, where I spent happy boyhood years.

Other towns along the south coast of Norway too. My family comes from that area.

All these towns face west across the North Sea. In the days before modern communications, they were as near to England as they were to the rest of Norway.

Until some thirty-five years ago, a citizen of Bergen could reach Scotland more quickly than he could reach his own capital, Oslo, in the east.

Since then a railway across the mountains has tied the two cities together, and steamship travel round the long coast has been speeded up.

But I had school comrades in Bergen who needed five days to reach their homes in Northern Norway.

In fact, the enormous length of the country and the mountainous character of the interior have caused Norwegians to find associations overseas as naturally as they make contacts at home.

Nevertheless, patriotic feeling is strong. Nothing would have been left of national unity in Norway to-day if the Government had answered the German Minister in any other way than it did.

The Nazis may take towns in the south. They may have

by
Dr. BJARNE
BRAATØY

London correspondent of
the Labour Press in Denmark,
Norway, Sweden &
Finland.

Bergen or even Trondheim, cutting the country in two at that narrow waistline.

But it is a far cry from establishing themselves at any of those points, and governing the country.

In a strictly military sense, Norway may be defeated with the greatest ease.

But defence to-day does not consist only of military defence. There are evacuation measures to be taken, to get the civilian population out of reach of aggressive frightfulness.

In a country like Norway the vast countryside provides shelter in a measure unknown to highly industrialised countries.

Oslo itself, remember, is a town of only some 200,000 inhabitants, Bergen has about 100,000.

Spreading out, into the valleys and mountains, along the coasts, into the maze of fjords, the evacuees of Norway can disperse into such small groups that they will be able to evade the forces which the Germans will be permitted to get across the Skagerrak.

Life in the open has become second nature to the young generation of Norway. They know their country as the old generations did not, from skiing tours in the winter and hiking and sailing holidays in the summer.

Moreover the increased military training of recent years may have provided Norway with an advantage on which the Germans had not counted.

The fighting forces of Norway may be puny, but they may also prove stubborn if not left to fight the invader entirely on their own.

Hitler will get no booty out of this invasion of my country. Cut off from the outside world, Norway becomes a very poor country, indeed.

Only as a great carrying nation and a manufacturer of

imported raw materials, has she been able to improve what would otherwise have been a meagre existence.

But her products must in any case be taken to Germany by sea, which is precisely what Hitler's action has made impossible.

Hitler's chances of getting Norway's own iron ore from the farthest north are now even less than they were before.

From the mines on the Arctic seaboard the ore must go by sea to Narvik.

The British Navy has certainly stopped all that traffic.

And if the invasion of Norway is a dead loss to Nazi economy, the invasion of Denmark is an even greater loss.

Danish farming and Danish industry are able to provide a surplus for export only if the raw materials can be got from overseas.

They depend on foreign fertilisers and feeding stuffs for the Danish farms, foreign metals and other supplies for their manufacturing industries.

Does Hitler imagine that coal from the Danish Faeroe Isles, pyrites from Greenland and fish oil from Iceland will be permitted to get through after this?

From a strategic point of view the invasion of Denmark was, of course, child's play.

It is not so much the flat nature of the Danish mainland and islands which lays Denmark open to attack.

It is the sea which eats into the country from all sides, and allows the attacker to outflank any defensive position the Danes might take up.

Only by transforming the country into a forest of anti-aircraft guns and the shores into a barbed-wire line of coastal batteries could the Danish people have averted the fate which has now come upon them.

Given the advantages of the Norwegian position, the Danes, I am certain would have acted as we Norwegians are acting.

Given the tremendous disadvantages of the Danish position, a responsible Norwegian Government would have had to act as did the Danish Government.

Both can only hope that the nightmare which has suddenly distorted their quiet lives will be of short duration.

TRINITY COLLEGE EXAM RESULTS

Big List of Successful Hongkong Candidates

The following are the results as supplied by the local secretary Mr. J. E. Anderson of the local Practical Examination held in Hongkong from May 7 to 14, 1940, under the auspices of the Trinity College of Music, London. Where not otherwise stated the examinations were for Pianoforte. The examiner was Dr. W. Lovelock.

Examination for Teacher's Diploma

Associate (A. T. C. L.)
Practical Work Only
Cecilia Maria Passos.
Higher Local Division
Pass with merit
May Chan Chun-Mul, Vivian Woo,
Alice Yui (Musicianhip).

Advanced Senior Division

Honours
Chan Yun Yee.
Pass
Lillian Luk Gloria Woo.
Senior Division

Honours
Chen Mae Ying, Lily Lien Sung
(Musicianhip), Aurelia Wu.
Pass with merit
Joy Beryl Jean Carey, Mary Ching
Ming Yui, Fung Lin Yee, Kathleen
Lee, Julia Long, Lui Suk Ching,
Sister Helena Piccini, Hazel Seaton,
Shin Ching Yung, Amy Tsang, Tai
Lai Ching, Mona Wong, Anna Wong,
Jeanie Wong Kook Ying.

Pass
Esther Chan, Vera Dhabber, Vera
Dhabber (Violin), Eleanor Dini-Van-
Do (Violin), Dorothy Luk, Marion
Liu, Lui Suk Ching, Marina Mac-
Kechnie, Norma Tsang.

Intermediate Division

Honours
Margaret Bion, Ethel Ruth Iola
Edmonds, Hui Yin Kan, Mai Pook
Kel, Queenie Wong.
PASS WITH MERIT
Constance Besto, Yvonne Black-
more, Fung Sik Mang, Janet Hill,
Laura Ip, Kwok Bik Yui, Kin Ling
Ma, Betty Lee, Marion Lee, Luk Lai
Suan, Ng Tak Ching, Ng Yuen Ching,
Mazie Rei, Thui Vanglat, Wong
Shuk Yiu.

PASS
Angela Chang, Stella Ming, Gloria
June Moss.

Junior Division

Honours
Au Yang Yee Cho, Margaret Jessie
Hume, Deshae Mary Horwood (Mus-
cianship), Hui Woon Chuen, Hui Yin
Kui, Lau Mun Yik, Vera Litter,
Billy Moy (Violin), Florence L. Wed-
lock, Ching Yui Willock.

PASS WITH MERIT
Luba Bessiah, Antonio Baptista,
Crispina N. V. Carlos, Jenny Chang,
Robina Haggie Cheesman, Myrtle
Chan, Fung Po Yui, Elizabeth Jean
Gittins, Re Grefalds, Lau Shiu Yui,
Liu Nien Si, Betty Lee (Singing),
Annie C. MacKenzie, Manuela Nunes,
Hellen Chai Tiampo (Musicianhip),
Wong Mun Lung.

PASS
Rafaela Co. (Musicianhip) Fern
E. Ellis, Betty Liu.

Advanced Preparatory Division

Honours
Robert Baines, Alison King,
Dorothy Kwan, (Musicianhip),
Elizabeth Miller, Patricia Ma, Regi-
nald Henry Martin, Shin Ka Chuen,
Iris Sun, Young Wai Man, Young
Sook Fun.

PASS WITH MERIT
Cynthia Lo, Monica Lim, Lai
Kwun Wo, Masako Shiga, Ronald
Wong.

PASS
Fung Miu Wo.

Preparatory Division

Honours
Sophia M. W. Cheesman, Rosalinda
S. Chan, Helen E. Fraser, Margaret
Jessie King, Martha Lewis, Helen
Logan, Marie de Carmo Vargas,
Monica Margaret Morgan, Phoon Sui
Ching, Phoon Sau Ching, Therese da
Rosa, Betty Tsai, Nely Tsunon,
Veronica Walker, Annie Wong,
Young Sook Fong, Renee Yuen.

PASS WITH MERIT
Betty Ellen Adams, Mabel Howard,
Maria T. d'Almeida Remedios, Hilda
Maria Silva, Shirley Wilke, Jeanne
T. Whitecross.

PASS
Margaret W. Fayers, Barbara H.
Histed.

"First Steps" Division

Honours
Douglas Bates, Fanny Chan, Choy
Lai Shung, Lauren Clomo, Johnny
Choo, Donald Chan Pui-Ke, Teresa
P. Carlos, Kazuko Fujita, Josephine
Hillyer, Ellen Mary King, Aldo
Lazzari, Stella Long, Mavis Law-
rence, Greame Mackenzie (Violin),
Dawn Mary Rose, Richard Peter
Ritchie, Barbara Soong, Junko
Tonogi, Julianita Villanueva, Louise
Woo, Gloria Woo, Wong Man Yung.

PASS WITH MERIT
Catharine C. Chan, Ivy Ho, Sylvia
Maria dos Remedios, John F. Shand
(Violin).

"Initial" Division

Honours
Ella Chan, Choy King Man,
Cecilia Chan Sumiko Fujita, Rose-
mary J. P. Guest, William Richard
Hillyer, John McBride, Bernadette
O'Donovan, Dorothy Anne Richards,
Gustavo da Rosa, Yasuko Sasahara,
Jacqueline M. Xavier, Carmen Yuen,
Betty Yip.

PASS WITH MERIT
Li Wong Chung.

PASS
Barbara Tam.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/4
Demand	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	340
T.T. Singapore	32 1/2
T.T. Japan	84
T.T. India	84 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	10 1/2
T.T. Manila	30 1/2
T.T. Batavia	Nom.
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2
T.T. France	10 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	89
T.T. Australia	1/0 1/4

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1 3/4
4 m/s D/P	1 3/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	21
4 m/s France	11 40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4 02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3 20 1/2

50,000 PLANES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

to enter into contracts totalling \$286,000,000.

Danger Of Surprise

The President said that the American people must realize their thinking about national protection. The element of surprise, he said, had become even more dangerous owing to the amazing speed with which modern equipment could reach and attack enemy territory.

"Our own vital interests are widespread," he continued, "and more than ever the protection of the whole of the American hemisphere against invasion or control by non-Americans has the united support of 21 American republics, including the United States."

"More than ever this protection demands ready-to-hand weapons capable of great mobility," said the President.

He would like to see the United States gear up to the ability to produce at least 50,000 planes yearly.

Furthermore, he said, the nation should plan a programme to provide the country with 50,000 military and naval planes.

The object of the new defence programme was to equip a larger army, to modernize the old army, and to increase the production facilities and accelerate to a 24 hour basis all existing army and navy contracts.

50,000 Planes A Year

"Our defences must be invulnerable and our security absolute," he said. "But our defences today do not provide for security against potential developments and dangers of the future."

"Our objective is still peace at home and abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions for defence but to give our service, and even our lives, for the maintenance of American liberties."

One intelligent, he said, had many more planes than all its opponents combined but it also appeared to have a weekly production capacity at the moment far greater than its opponents.

The President asked Congress to take no action which would hamper or delay the delivery of American arms to the foreign nations which had ordered them or to seek more from that point of view of our own national defence would be extremely shortsighted."

Roosevelt Cleared

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuters).—Crowds of a crowd of Congress enthusiastically applauded President Roosevelt's speech.

Ten days ago such a speech would have been denounced as war-mongering.

The applause was particularly heavy when the President requested that delivery of planes for foreign countries be not delayed.

Liu Tuk Kam, of Kat Hing Street, Tai-oh, was charged before Mr. South's Court to-day with receiving, it was alleged that he was found inside the Colony in unlawful possession of 32 4-gallon tins of kerosene owned by Chiu Su knowing them to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained outside the colony. On the application of Sergeant Nolan, he was remanded until Monday in gaol custody.

TICKETS FOR OPERA

Those who desire to purchase tickets for the forthcoming Choral Group production of the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana," at the King's Theatre, are requested to note that tickets are available only at the Anderson Music Company, 100 House Street. Booking will shortly open at the theatre.

GALLANT LIEGE DEFENDERS

Surrounded Forts Continue To Fight

By WALLACE CARROL

(UNITED PRESS) STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, May 16 (UP).—King Leopold of the Belgians, like his father in 1914, has called upon the commanders of his forts to resist to their uttermost.

The longer the Belgian resist the longer the Allies will have to strengthen the Belgian second line of defences past Brussels.

Each Liege fort has a deep anti-tank moat. The garrisons live underground as they do in the Maginot Line. Between the forts there is a chain of pill boxes for a continuous network of fire. Inside this ring of modern fortifications lies a chain of twelve old forts.

Finally, inside this line, which is six miles from the centre of Liege, there are lines of pill boxes covering the roads which wind between the high cliffs into the city.

From scattered reports reaching here from the front it appears certain that new efforts are being made to withstand the German pounding.

However, when the Germans crossed the Albert Canal on Saturday they succeeded in opening a way westward to Brussels.

NEW TECHNIQUE

→ FROM PAGE ONE

At great risk, motorized columns push ahead without worrying about communications in their rear.

Their supply of petrol is limited and there is no possibility of them obtaining further supplies or of being backed up by a wall of infantry.

Among the tanks which spread out fan-wise through France after the breakthrough at Sedan were a large number of 30-ton monsters.

The presence of these large land-battlehips on the west bank of the Meuse is a mystery to which no satisfactory answer has yet been found.

Paris is asking how the enemy succeeded in getting these huge machines over even the permanent bridges which had not been blown up, since none of the bridges that were left standing were capable of bearing the weight of the tanks unless they had been reinforced.

Strong Offensive

The German mechanized offensive has been particularly strong in the vicinity of Sedan, where heavy reinforcements are pouring through Luxembourg in another attempt to breach the French defences.

With the advent of the war of movement, authentic news from the front is scarce.

It is known, however, that several of the German armoured units, including the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, are pressing strongly to the west.

The Germans are throwing everything into the battle around Sedan in an effort to blast their way into France outside the Maginot Line.

Since Wednesday, a continuous battle has raged between Sedan and Namur, the Germans being supported by a colossal number of airplanes and big guns.

Enormous Losses

Many German attacks in the Sedan region have been repulsed with enormous losses and the French, supported by units of the R.A.F., are resisting strongly.

French military sources stated today that the Allies had brought up sufficient reinforcements now to smash the mechanized units which succeeded in penetrating at three points between Namur and Metz.

The Allied defensive positions are now such, said a spokesman, that any fears regarding their rear positions have been eliminated.

Counter-Attacks

Generally speaking, said the spokesman, the German attacks have been repulsed, and there are now frequent Allied counter-attacks along the entire length of the Meuse.

There have been a number of local actions west of the Moselle River and German artillery has opened fire on the big guns of the Maginot fortifications in this area.

GOVT. GRANT TO FARMERS

LONDON, May 16 (British Wire-
less).—The first announcement of the new Agriculture Minister, Mr. R. S. Hudson, is the extensions of the government grant to farmers towards the ploughing up of grassland to March next year for the 1914 harvest.

The period for such grants for the 1940 harvest ended on Wednesday.

Paris To Become A Military Region

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, May 16 (UP).—A decree making Paris a military region and part of the Army Zone will be published in tomorrow's official journal.

Mr. Reynaud, in a broadcast to-night, hotly denied rumours that the French Government intended to quit Paris.

BLITZKRIEG HELD → FROM PAGE ONE

the position on the Lowland western front.

Two features of to-day's operations were the biggest R.A.F. raid of the war and fighting west of Sedan.

The Air Ministry announced that the R.A.F. raid lasted the whole night. The planes bombed the enemy road, rail and communications east of the Rhine. Many tons of bombs were dropped and many fires and explosions followed.

The Nazis have kept fairly quiet about the raid although a passing reference to it was made by the German High Command which claims that no military objectives were hit, but a number of civilians were killed.

They also stated that the bombs only did a little damage.

The only reliable news of operations to the north-west of Sedan is contained in a French communiqué.

The communiqué states that operations are taking on the characteristics of open warfare. Tanks and planes are being used in large numbers.

Owing to the higher interests of the conduct of military operations the communiqué could not give any further details for the present.

Responsible spokesmen do not deny that the position between Namur and Sedan is serious but they assert that the Allied High Command has taken the necessary measures to reduce the pocket French defences at Sedan.

Some of the German motorized units which broke through at Sedan got to the rear of the French lines but by Wednesday evening the French were able to counter-attack.

Presumably, the enemy resumed operations to-day but up to a late hour this afternoon there was no more news.

It is known that there was a great melee of troops and tanks in the area affected and that the enemy was trying to debouch from the bridge heads which he had established.

The Allied High Command has taken the necessary dispositions which it hopes will be successful.

French Guns Pound Away
East and south of Sedan, the enemy is being held and the only activity there is heavy artillery fire.

The French artillery is banging away at German munition supply dumps while the German artillery is attacking French forts in the Vosges.

A German attack on Wednesday on the positions held by the British troops between Antwerp and Louvain were successfully held.

Correspondents with the British Expeditionary Force here state that this push is secondary to the main drive further south.

The line runs down to Louvain and then southwards past Namur and then down to Sedan and the French line.

Namur Isolated
Namur, like Liege, is now isolated and is forming another centre of resistance behind the Nazi advance.

"Resist to the utmost for the Fatherland. I am proud of you," read a message from King Leopold which was broadcast several times yesterday to the Commander, officers, N.C.O.s and men at the forts at Liege.

Heavy Zealand Fighting
LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—The latest information reaching London indicates that heavy fighting is still proceeding in Zealand.

On the eastern side of the dent which they yesterday forced in the line about Sedan, the Germans are now held.

On the west side of the dent, the situation is stated to be serious but not critical.

Liege is isolated but appears to be holding out, and information suggests that Namur may be isolated, but the information is not definite on this point.

In any case Namur is also holding out.

North of Zealand fighting is proceeding between Allied and German troops. Fighting has been particularly heavy in Walcheren and Beveland.

In Belgium the line still runs roughly east to Antwerp towards Louvain and Charleroi and southwards towards Metz and on towards Longwy.

The most serious part of the line is between Dinant and Sedan.

Violent Attacks
Yesterday afternoon, north of Namur the Germans launched several attacks on British, French and Belgian troops. At Sedan they began violent attacks which, by evening, seemed checked, and at certain points Allied troops made slight progress along the Meuse.

In the Vosges, there was heavy artillery fire against the Maginot Line and in the Rhine the French fired upon the German line.

A French message reaching London stated that between Namur and Sedan, the situation is very confused. The Germans probed by the advances yesterday and pushed forward some distance into the French line.

It now appears that practically all the 50 in Amsterdam and Rotterdam were destroyed by the Dutch and so did not fall into German hands.

Long Battle Predicted
LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—"Reuters" special correspondent with the French Army telegraphs that the great battle in the Sedan sector, in which the Germans were making a thrust at the heart of France, is still raging.

He states that the battle may last several days, but it is now apparent that the Germans have failed to profit by their initial rapid advance.

The anxiety which was felt after the first day's serious fighting in the region has now largely been dissipated.

The line is held and the Germans are kept on the other side of the Meuse.

German losses from French artillery are believed to be heavy.

BRITAIN'S EXPORT INCREASES

Chief Contributing Factor

LONDON, May 16 (British Wire-
less).—The increase of £680,000 in United Kingdom exports in April compared with March was due principally to larger exports of manufactured goods, the total value of which, at £28,000,000, was 10½ per cent. higher than the month before.

The group showing the largest increase was vehicles. Exports of all descriptions of textiles were much higher. For cotton goods they were the highest in value since October, 1937, and for woollen goods and other textiles highest for ten years.

Pottery Exports
Exports of pottery and glass were also highest for ten years and those of cutlery, hardware, electrical goods and chemical drugs were highest for 20 years.

For the first four months of 1940, imports totalled £417,501,000 against £286,310,000 in the corresponding period of 1939 and re-exports £14,130,000 against £18,845,000.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Banks \$1,450 ea.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) £2.86 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) £2.86 n.
Chartered £.9 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £.31 n.
Mercantile, C. £.12 1/2 n.
East Asia £.75 n.

INSURANCES
Canlon \$230 n.
Union \$465 n.
China Underwriters \$85 n.
H.K. Fire \$175 n.

SHIPPING
Douglases \$120 n.
Steamboats \$11 b.
Indo-China PS \$100 n.
Indo-China PS \$80 n.
Shell (Barkers) \$70/7 1/2 n.
Waterboats \$2.00 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves \$100 n.
Docks (c. rts.) \$21 n.
Docks (x. rts.) \$19 1/4 n.
Docks (rts.) \$6 1/2 n.
Providents \$4.50 n.
Sh. Docks \$43 n.

MINING
Kallan s/- \$10/- n.
Rauhs \$0.85 n.
H.K. Mines \$cts. n.

LANDS
Hotels \$435 n.
Lands \$34 1/2 n.
Lands 4% Debenture \$100 n.
Shui Lung Sh. \$2,200 n.
Humphreys \$8 sa.
H.K. Realities \$4 1/2 n.
Chinese Estates \$104 1/4 n.

UTILITIES
Trams \$17.40 n.
Peak Trams (old) \$8 n.
Peak Trams (new) \$8 n.
Star Ferry \$1.43 sa.
Y. Ferries \$x. d. \$22.85 n.
China Lights (old) \$7 1/2 n.
China Lights (new) \$4.90 n.
H.K. Electric \$0.4 1/2 n.
Macao Electric \$21.10 n.
Sandakan Lights \$11 1/2 n.
Telephones (old) \$27 n.
Telephones (new) \$20.20 n.

INDUSTRIAL
Cold Macg. (Ord.) \$14.90 n.
Cold Macg. (Pref.) \$12 n.
Canton Ices \$1 n.
Cements \$17 n.
H.K. Ropes \$5.50 n.

STORES, &
Dairy Farms \$21 1/2 n.
Waleas \$9.15 n.
Lane Crawford's \$8 1/4 n.
Sinceres \$2.60 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$39 n.
Powell Ltd. \$1.30 n.

COTTON MILLS
Ewo Sh. \$53 n.
Shai Cotton Sh. \$240 n.

MISG.
H.K. Entertainment \$7.30 b.
Constructions (old) \$124 n.
Constructions (new) \$1 n.
Vibro Piling \$8 n.
Ck. Govt. 5% 1923 G.Bds. 48 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt. 4 1/2% Loan \$102 b.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan \$97 n.
Marsmans (Lon.) \$12 1/2 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) \$4/- n.

AIR MAIL DUE
After a day's delay air mails from England and Empire countries are expected this afternoon. They will probably arrive by 3 pm. Another inward service is scheduled for Sunday afternoon and an outward service will leave that morning.

It is expected that the battle will now settle down to violent exchanges of artillery fire as the Germans bring up their guns.

French Communiqué
PARIS, May 16 (Reuters).—A French communiqué issued to-day states that the battle continues as a whole with the same intensity.

Very sharp encounters have taken place at certain points.

Our bombers, says the communiqué, were protected by fighter planes which successfully carried out and vigorously led attacks on the enemy's columns of armoured cars. These cars had been located by French reconnaissance aeroplanes.

Now Threat To Louvain
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 16 (UP).—"Resistance in Holland has been broken. The Netherlands was expected. Germany, therefore, can now throw increased pressure against Antwerp and Louvain in the great battle for the dyke positions."

This statement was made by DNB to-day.

The announcement claimed that five columns of motorized French forces which attempted to break the German lines had been repulsed.

AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS

Are well-cut, light to carry and will keep you dry in the rain. Both the coat and the lining are proofed Poplin.

Stocked in two good colours and styles, with or without belt.

\$75.00 each
Less 10% Cash Discount
OTHER QUALITIES from \$25.50

MACKINTOSH'S
Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS

LIPS as he likes them
Soft but not greasy—Marring but not painted

Men thrill to the tempting softness of Tangee lips. They hate harsh, greasy, painted lips.

Tangee is the lipstick that can't give a painted look. It isn't paint! Orange in the stick, Tangee magically changes color on your lips to blush-rose. Smooth on a second time and they become a rosy-red. For a still more vivid shade use Tangee Theatrical. Made with a special cream base Tangee goes on smoothly, stays on longer.

Invite romance, let Tangee keep your lips soft, natural, youthful looking. For radiant natural color in cheeks use Tangee Rouge (Creme or Compact). And Tangee Powder gives your skin a fascinating underglow. Discover your individual beauty. Try Tangee make-up tonight.

World's Most Famous Lipstick
TANGEE
ENDS THAT PAINTED LOOK

Amateurs get more good pictures per roll when they buy VERICHROME

Gets the picture where ordinary film fail

Death Of Old Soldier
98-Year-Old General Sir Bindon Blood

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—The death is reported of General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., who had been Chief Royal Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers since 1936.

Nearly ninety-eight years of age, General Sir Bindon Blood entered the Royal Engineers in 1860 and served in the Jowaki Expedition, the Zulu War, the Afghan War, and the Egyptian Campaign.

In 1905, he was Brigadier-General and Chief Staff Officer of the Chitral Relief Force and two years later was Major-General commanding the Malakand Field Force and Buner Field Force.

In 1901, he was Lieut.-General commanding the troops in the eastern Transvaal.

He retired in 1907. In 1933, he published a book entitled "Four Score Years and Ten."

The Heel Of Attila
Hollanders Under Nazi Rule

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—The heel of Attila is already being felt in German-occupied Holland.

Many decrees have been broadcast calling for a census of cattle, restricting the buying of clothes, and forbidding anyone to buy more than a day's supply of food.

"Captain Foster's" Racing Review

HIGH

Eve Stable Wins Most Stake Money

A TOTAL sum of \$22,100 had to be drawn from the coffers of the Hongkong Jockey Club to pay 40 owners for providing the grand sport at the Whitsun holidays and I append below a list of the lucky stable:

Eve	\$ 2,450
Lari	1,400
Eu Tong-ten	1,100
Marber I	900
Zylch	800
Diamonds	800
T. K. L.	800
Ash	800
Numerals	800
J. F. Macgregor	800
S. W. Lee	800
Kia On	800
Highland	800
Sunnyvale	800
G. S.	800
G. Trevorton	800
Yam Man	800
Kong Bros.	800
Li Shiu-ping	800
Cocoon	800
Li Po-shun	800
Fans	800
Dr. Leo Shiu-kee	800
Mrs. Pearce	800
E. S. K.	800
Helenide	800
Mrs. B. Hall	800
Mrs. J. H. Taggart	800
Lucky	800
Hung	800
C. H.	800
C. W. K.	800
Taxpayer	800
Hope	800
Mrs. Stanion	800
Choice	800
Wecoo	800
W. M. Grayburn	800
S. L. K.	800
Mrs. A. E. Grasett	800
	\$22,100

Sir Victor Sassoon Heads Owners' List

SIR VICTOR SASSOON has not headed the owner's list for quite a long while, but the wheel of fortune turned on his favour at the Whitsun Meeting and he scored three successes.

Gladiator annexed the Lead Mine Handicap (first section) over the Derby course, Eve of Reason capturing the Stonecutters Handicap over 1 1/4 miles, and Eve of Harvest won the main event, the Whitsun Plate, for China ponies over the champion course, beating the hot favourite Craigavad by a length and a half in 2:10 1/2, which was faster than the present record of 2:20 1/2 set up by Burford at the Spring meeting.

Sir Victor's candidate was carrying a pound less than a stone below the weight for inches as per scale and in the circumstance the fast run could not be accepted as a new track figure.

Use Of Whips At Happy Valley: Champion Jockeys Are Seldom Equipped With Canes

LUCKILY, the rain kept away again on Whit Monday. There was undoubtedly a much bigger attendance of racing enthusiasts at Happy Valley on the second day, and the presence of "white drill uniform" officers with gold braids on the shoulders and peak caps, coupled with those wearing khaki was very prominent on the lawns.

The Whitsun meeting of two days of racing was of very high standard and so were the dividends, the daily double on the second day paying \$1,905 for the combination of Smashing Through and the mighty Brutus.

Punter's Assertion

Before commencing my usual review I would like to mention that a letter has been addressed to me by a punter enquiring whether a few experienced Chinese riders have been forbidden by the Stewards to carry that flexible cane which is known in the racing circles as the jockey's whip. He claimed that if (the italics are mine) the jockey on Craigavad (a slug) had carried his usual whip, Mr. Taggart's candidate would have won the Whitsun Plate.

I do not propose to start a debate on the subject in this column, but in reply to the letter I heard that a few Chinese prominent jockeys had to toe the carpet after the running of the Shatin Handicap (first section) on Saturday, to explain the excessive abuse of the whip. Whatever transpired at the enquiry, the decision was not made known to the racing public, but it was no doubt one of those usual findings that generally find their way to the shelf labelled "For private information only."

Though it is not nice to add fuel to the flame by publishing a list of the whip, I noticed that on Whit Monday four Chinese jockeys faced the barrier minus their usual whip. While on the subject I would like to quote as to the use or abuse of the whip, an extraction from a London racing newspaper, which, I am sure, will be interesting.

"That Gordon Richards does not use his whip with unnecessary severity is shown by the fact that his services are eagerly sought by owners and trainers who are fully alive to the ruinous effect which the misuse of the whip may have on a horse's future."

There is an old saying that good ponies make good jockeys, but believe me more races are lost than won by the excessive use of the whip. Those who attend the meetings of the Hongkong Jockey Club regularly must admit that champions such as D. Black, C. Encarnacao and V. V. Needa, have not much use of the whip, and their successes were due to hard driving coupled with good judgment of pace. A few years ago, the public idol, Mr. Leo G. Frost, who holds the record of riding 57 winners in 1932, carried a whip to complete his paraphernalia.

Another incident, which came under my observation, was that the privilege

of carrying whip or using spur was denied to novice jockeys in both sections of the Lead Mine Handicap over the Derby course, but the apprentices carried whips in the Shatin Handicap (second section).

Triumph For Soldier Of Britain

I WAS DELIGHTED to see the old stinker, Soldier of Britain, with the owner's son (Mr. F. F. Li) in the saddle, romping home first in the last event, the Green Island Handicap (third section), and believe me his Tommy Atkins just managed to get over the barrier by a neck. The combination received a great ovation when they were led to the dismounting paddock, for Soldier of Britain's last win was in the Auld Reekie Handicap on December 4, 1937.

CRAIGAVAD MIGHT HAVE WON

Last Quarter Sprint Delayed Too Long

CLEMBER, the winner of St. George's Plate, was the only absentee in the main event, and there were nine ponies saddled for the Whitsun Plate confined to China ponies over the champion course. Clobber's refusal was due to a tendon trouble, but I understand the pony will be alright in a few days' time.

However, it was a grand race from start to finish. There is no use crying over spilt milk, but I cannot help thinking that a delay on the part of the jockey not taking up the running earlier was responsible for Craigavad's failure.

Mrs. Taggart's candidate was not within striking distance when the pack came round the bend and the first to catch my eyes was Eve of Harvest followed by Dupont Bay, Grether, Johnner, O-Lan and the others.

In the straight Craigavad came on the outside with a terrible burst of speed, which I expected from a crack miller, but it was too late as Eve of Harvest had too much of a lead. It may be of interest to know that the official last quarter was 27 1/2 seconds, and though I am no mathematician, Craigavad must have covered the home run of two furlongs in the vicinity of 28 seconds. If the pony was only together with the crowd rounding the corner, Craigavad, in my estimation, would have led the procession first to the dismounting enclosure outside the weighing room.

Sydney Lad Beaten By Brutus

IT WAS NO DISGRACE to Sydney Lad losing to Brutus by a neck, in the Main Handicap for "B" class riders, because the Australian boy had to concede 15 lbs. of lead to the Irish owner's candidate.

Here again was another run in which Sydney Lad was lying too far back after passing the black rock on the second round.

"D" Division League Matches

Matches in the D Division of the tennis league yesterday resulted: K.I.T.C. v. C.C.C. S. R. Salish and M. Ramzan beat A. B. Hamilton and E. Zimmerman 5-3; best S. A. Cassimboy and P. C. Yue 6-3; best N. L. and S. L. Leonard 4-1; Hamilton lost to S. W. Khan and M. H. Hassan lost to Hamilton and Zimmerman 4-1; best Cassimboy and Yue 6-3; best Leonard 4-1.

WHITSUN MEET

DISAPPOINTING TENNIS EXHIBITIONS

Filipino Davis Cup Stars Impress

(By "Tinker")

THOUGH on the whole the tennis exhibitions at the Hongkong Cricket Club last night were disappointing, the Philippines Davis Cup pair, Felicissimo Ampon and Amada Sanchez, were impressive in dealing with the opposition provided by the Tsui brothers in singles matches. Sanchez beat Tsui Yun-pui 6-4, 6-2, in what was the better of the two singles games, but Ampon was little extended by Tsui Wai-pui, winning 6-3, 6-1.

CHAMPION FOR A SPARRING PARTNER

Armstrong Trying To Help Ken Overlin

SUMMIT, N.J., May 16 (UP).—A champion served as a sparring partner when Henry Armstrong, welterweight champion of the world, boxed two rounds with Ken Overlin to-day.

Armstrong is trying to help Overlin wrest the middleweight crown from Cefarino Garcia on Thursday due to the latter's feud that exists between the Garcia and Armstrong entourage over the splitting of the purse following their match in Los Angeles on March 1.

Mead, Armstrong's manager, claims that he received less than Parassius, Garcia's manager, guaranteed.

In fairness it must be said that neither of the Tsui brothers were in form. Tsui Yun-pui was able to produce some measure of opposition for Sanchez, but Tsui Wai-pui was at sixes and sevens.

Both Sanchez and Ampon have similar forehand shots—a sort of flick-chop shot—which went over the net at unusual speed. But the most spectacular shot was Sanchez's backhand. Tsui Yun-pui, his opponent, is a player of the same calibre and is also possessed of a very fine backhand, but it could not work yesterday.

Sanchez commanded amazing pace of the court with the shot, and scored repeatedly with very fine accuracy.

The outstanding feature of the doubles game was Dr. Dy's service. He sent the ball over with great accuracy and a great amount of twist. Otherwise, however, the tennis was very poor.

Youthful Ampon proved extremely fast about the court. The light was none too good, but occasionally brilliant shots were executed. Ampon was able to find the back corners of the court with his deep fast driving, but Tsui was unable to produce anything like form good enough to extend his opponent.

Following is the draw for the Happy Valley summer foursomes, the first round of which will be played before June 9, the second by June 23, the third by July 7, the semi-final by July 21, and the final by August 4.

Bye into second round—G. M. Park (6) v. A. J. Dennis (6) and W. S. Miller (6) v. C. Stark (6) and C. M. Stark (6). First round—F. Buckle (12) and E. Buckle (14) v. J. Linaker (12) and B. H. Barry (9) v. H. C. Watson (12) and J. Thomson (6) v. C. E. Wilkerson (12) and D. Humphreys (7) v. W. W. C. Shewan (10) and K. S. Robertson (6) v. G. W. Reeve (12) and P. J. de la Torre (9) v. J. W. MacDonald (7) and C. Davies (6) v. H. F. Phillips (8) and L. M. Lord (12) v. W. A. Stewart (9) and A. Low (6) v. J. E. Dovey (12) and I. B. Trevor (17) v. J. W. Mayhew (7) and A. V. Greaves (12) v. A. J. Dennis (6) and W. S. Miller (6) v. C. Stark (6) and C. M. Stark (6). Bye into second round—F. Buckle (12) and E. Buckle (14) v. J. Linaker (12) and B. H. Barry (9) v. H. C. Watson (12) and J. Thomson (6) v. C. E. Wilkerson (12) and D. Humphreys (7) v. W. W. C. Shewan (10) and K. S. Robertson (6) v. G. W. Reeve (12) and P. J. de la Torre (9) v. J. W. MacDonald (7) and C. Davies (6) v. H. F. Phillips (8) and L. M. Lord (12) v. W. A. Stewart (9) and A. Low (6) v. J. E. Dovey (12) and I. B. Trevor (17) v. J. W. Mayhew (7) and A. V. Greaves (12) v. A. J. Dennis (6) and W. S. Miller (6) v. C. Stark (6) and C. M. Stark (6).

Rifle Shooting

"CENTURY"

BY

C/SGT. P. HALE

Programme For Sunday

ONLY 30 MEMBERS were present at Wednesday's spoon and practice shoot under the auspices of Hongkong Rifle Association at the Kowloon City Range. Conditions were good, although scores at 300 yards were not very high owing to varying light.

C/SGT. P. Hale, of the Middlesex Regt., secured another century, just missing his possible button at 500 yards by one point. He won the net spoon for aperture sight rifles. Sgt. Clarke, of the Hongkong Police, won the handicap spoon in the open sights section.

THE STEERS CUP

Concurrently with the spoon shoot, the 1st Regiment fired their annual competition for the Steers Cup, which was presented by Lt. Col. D. H. Steers, R.E., to their Rifle Club for annual competition with aperture sight rifles, for aggregate net scores. For the third year in succession C/SGT. P. Hale won this cup, Lt. G. C. being second.

Sunday's programme at Kowloon City will be arranged by the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force and conditions will be one sighter and 10 rounds at 200 and 500 yards with a highest possible score of 100. In the Team Shoot, one team from each affiliated rifle club, composed of three aperture and three open sight rifles, will be allowed to enter, net scores to count in the total. The winning team will receive a cup and six spoons. Winning Net total scores, for aperture and open sight rifles, will receive a cup for first place and a spoon for runner-up.

SPOON EVENTS

In addition, there will be spoons presented for the highest net score in each class at each range, together with one sealed envelope competition for each class, open only to those who have not otherwise won a prize at this meeting. Handicap spoons, as usual, will be given by the Association. There will also be two spoons for claybird shooting, which will take place later in the morning. No competitor will be eligible to win more than one cup and one or two spoons.

Mrs. Petrie, wife of the commanding officer, will give away the prizes at the conclusion of the programme, which will be approximately at 12:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY SCORES

Leading scores on Wednesday were as follows:

Aperture Sights			
H/sep.	300	500	600
C/SGT. P. Hale Ser.	33	34	33 100n
SGT. M. Kifford Ser.	27	27	27 75
SGT. G. C. Dawson	1	33	20 63
SGT. R. Langford	2	27	33 99
SGT. P. Theobald	2	27	33 99
SGT. Henderson	2	20	31 69
C/SGT. P. Sequeira Ser.	20	31	23 53
C/SGT. A. Chan Ser.	20	29	27 67
SGT. J. Blake Ser.	23	30	31 84

Open Sights

Cpl. Naranjan S. S.	23	33	25	80
P.C. Nathan S. S.	20	29	24	73
Sgt. J. Johnston	37	27	26	90
Sgt. G. Clarke	30	25	24	79n
Sgt. Whyte	27	20	21	68
Pte N. G. Ferreira	24	20	22	66

Winner of H/sep spoon will have handicap reduced by one pt.

Baseball

Matches

Washed Out

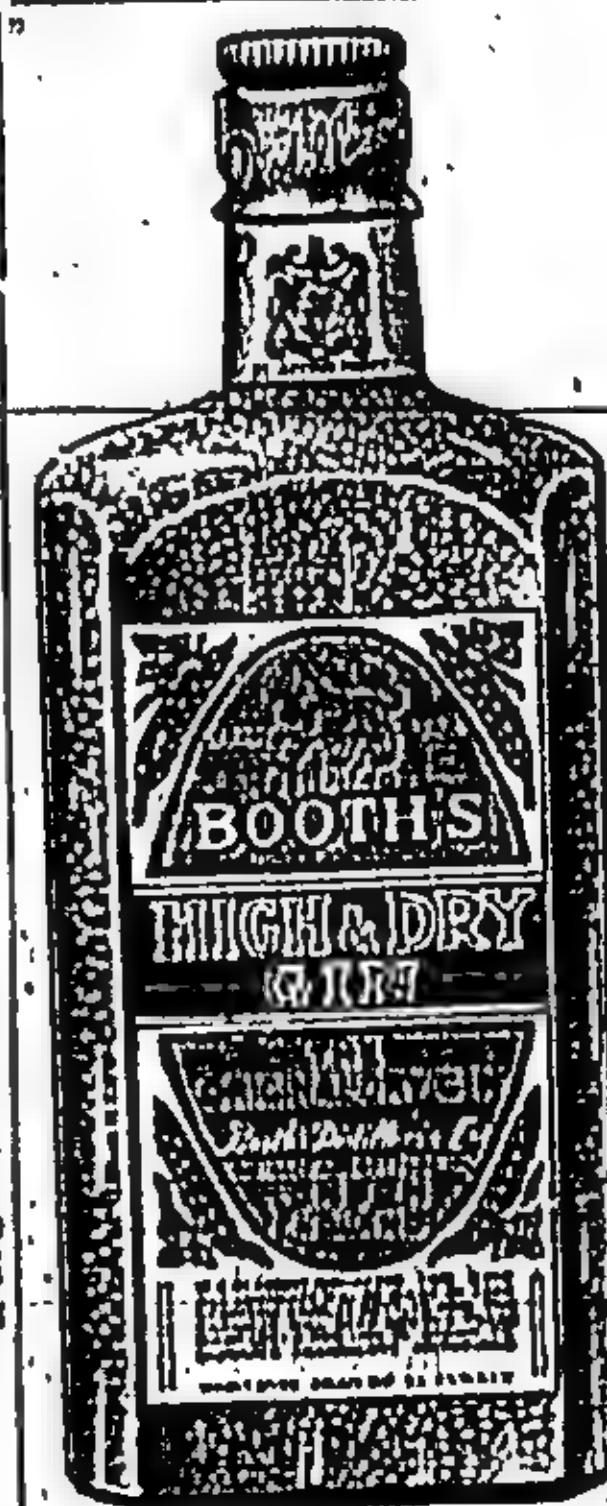
NEW YORK, May 16 (UP).—Rain played havoc with the Major League baseball programme to-day. The following games were postponed: National League—Pittsburgh v. New York; St. Louis v. Philadelphia. American League—Washington v. Cleveland; New York v. Chicago; Philadelphia v. Detroit.

Only one game was completed: the Cincinnati-Bruclynn game was called at the end of the fourth innings owing to rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Boston	7	14	1
St. Louis	5	12	0

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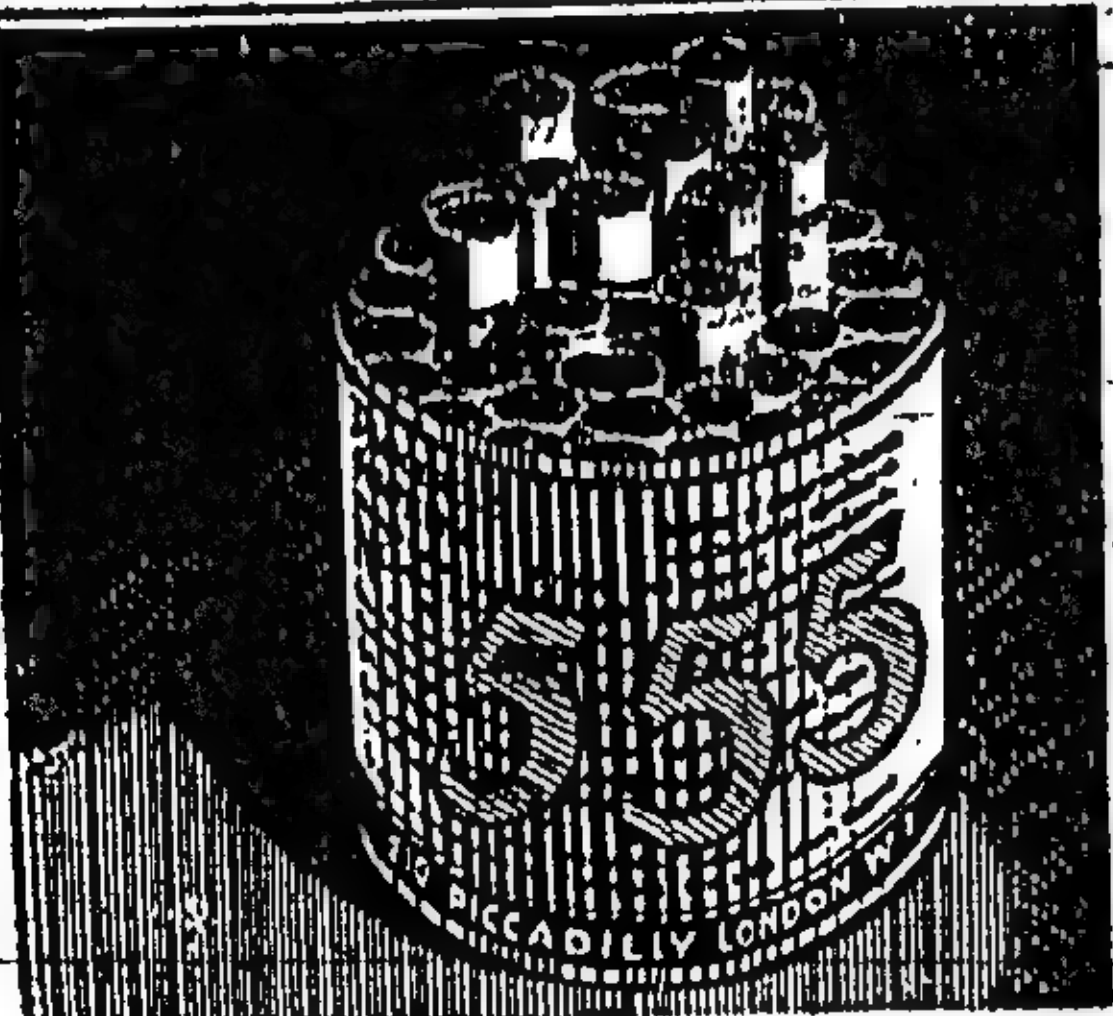
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

DECLARE WAR NOW

Frank Suggestion By U.S. Paper

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The "Herald Tribune" says: "The United States must find unity and foresight to analyse the situation."

"It is quite probable that the least costly solution in both life and welfare would be to declare war on Germany at once—to help defend, in other words, the line which the Allies are now holding at such a sacrifice."

Germany's Big Problem
The Boston "Providence Journal" says: "Before the war Germany imported 80 per cent. of her motor fuel from this hemisphere besides 10 per cent. from Rumania and two per cent. from Russia. She has lost 80 per cent. It is not believed that she can replace it from her two remaining outside sources, plus her domestic manufacture from lignite. Meanwhile the inception of total war is estimated to have raised her annual requirement by more than 50 per cent."

"Germany is using up her oil reserves at a dangerous rate, and cannot entirely offset the trend."

Nazi Cruelty To Civilians

Belgian Government To Offer Evidence

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—The Government intends to publish a memorandum on the unprecedented cruelty with which the German Army is treating the civilian population. Photographs will be reproduced showing particularly how German aeroplanes have mercilessly machine-gunned parties of refugees proceeding along the roads.

The systematic destruction of towns, all of which are not in the fighting zone, is continuing. Louvain has again become a martyred city while Namur was three quarters destroyed by aerial bombardment before it was even attacked by land troops.

BERNE, May 16 (Reuter).—An official statement issued following a number of disquieting reports declares that the European situation, as far as it affects Switzerland, has undergone no change during the day.

CANADA'S NEW DETERMINATION

To Make Full Share Towards War Effort

OTTAWA, May 16 (Reuter).—In a speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, the Acting Governor-General, Sir Lyman Duff, said the recent outrages by Germany had but served to intensify "our determination to share in the war effort of the Allied Powers to the utmost of our powers and the utmost of our strength."

Sir Lyman added that the Government had been fortified in this respect by the direct and unquestioned mandate of the Canadian people.

Sir Lyman assured the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General designate, of an eager and cordial welcome, and paid a high tribute to the late Lord Tweedmouth.

BRITAIN SEIZES HER ALIENS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Hundreds of motor cars were used by Scotland Yard to-day to collect the large number of aliens being rounded up in England under a new decree aimed at "Fifth Columnists."

Some 3,000 were affected. They are all of the doubtful category who were not interned but could only move around under strong police restrictions.

WILL DEFEND INDIA

SIMLA, May 16 (Reuter).—Two thousand Mahad tribesmen in the main area of Hazrat have informed the Indian Government that they are ready to give active assistance in the event of an attack.

Musa Khan, the noted Mahad leader, has sent a separate letter to the Government, offering to raise 20,000 men if required.

Maximum Information Promised

Duff-Cooper Strikes Right Note

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to-night, Mr. A. Duff-Cooper said he felt that it was the job of the Ministry of Information to give the people maximum information in minimum time.

Accuracy and speed were to be their main objectives with accuracy coming first. After advising people not to allow all the wealth of mischief that rumour can produce to be added to the anxieties of war, said: "We are engaged now in a great battle which will be long and fierce. There are bound to be bad moments and bad news."

Appeals For Gay Hearts
"We at home should be as prepared to receive bad news as those in the battle line are prepared to receive enemy bullets."

He appealed to the people not to go about with long faces as though they were at a funeral. "Let each one of us throw 100 per cent. of our energies into whatever task we have to perform. Let us keep our hearts gay and our spirits high and confident in the justice of our cause and in our own ability to win through to victory. In all our long and glorious history we have never failed to win through to victory."

DUTCH LICENCE REVOKED

Precaution Taken By United States

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the general licence of the United States Treasury authorising the use by the Dutch Government of its funds held here has been revoked at the request of the Netherlands Minister to the United States.

This action was taken in order to prevent any technical dispute that might arise should the German forces in occupation of Holland establish their own government in the Netherlands.

Queen Wilhelmina's Government will still be able to withdraw its funds in America by asking for separate permits for each transaction.

Fanling Starting Times

OLD COURSE

5.16 M. Pollock, J. W. Anderson.
5.24 J. Linaker, J. B. Harrison.
5.32 L. Andrews, L. E. G. G.
5.40 A. R. S. Major, F. C. Young.
5.48 A. D. Humphreys, F. A. Redmond.
5.56 E. S. Newbigging, F. B. Gibbins.
6.04 G. C. Worrall, A. K. Mackenzie.
6.12 A. N. & C. A. A. Macfadyen.
6.20 E. S. Allan, Capt. Farrar.
6.28 J. C. Taylor, E. G. Price.
6.36 R. C. Gairdner, M. G. Carruthers.
6.44 Major Perschke, Major MacPherson.
6.52 Capt. Bridge, Major MacPherson.

NEW COURSE

6.20 R. R. Pearson, F. A. Peters.
6.40 Mrs. Farrar, Miss Walker.

D.E.I. Round-Up Suspects

SINGAPORE, May 16 (Reuter).—Reports reaching here from Batavia state that 25,000 suspects, including German and Dutch citizens of Nazi sympathies, have been detained by the police in the Netherlands East Indies.

No Need To Leave Britain

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—American citizens have not been warned to leave Britain although they have been told that it is better to leave south-east Europe.

The British Government has not advised its nationals to leave Italy for Britain.

250,000 LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that within 24 hours of appeal for local defence volunteers, over a quarter of a million registered.

R. A. F. Still Scoring

Nazis Lose Heavily In Night Raid

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry states that the damage inflicted by last night's bombing operations on military objectives was extensive and covered a wide area.

The majority of aircraft—the largest force of R.A.F. bombers yet employed—found and bombed their targets. They caused widespread damage and many explosions and fires broke out.

No opposition was offered by enemy fighters but the ground defences were active.

Direct Hits
Direct hits were scored on the main road and railway line. Other planes successfully bombed the roads leading to the bridge and set the woods alight.

A military encampment was also attacked and a bomber scored a direct hit in the centre of a mechanised column two miles long. The daily toll inflicted on enemy aircraft is working out at more than three to one in our favour.

Several direct hits were scored on another long mechanised column by Hampden bombers which also attacked road and rail communications. Only one of our aircraft failed to return.

Night operations were carried out simultaneously by Wellington aircraft to assist the Allied infantry encountering an enemy attack in the neighbourhood of Turnhout (north of the Albert Canal) and Dinant (south of Namur).

Day Operations
During the day bombing operations were also carried out in the neighbourhood of Montherme and Dinant by two squadrons of Blenheim aircraft. They caused heavy damage to parked lorries and tanks.

Two Blenheims failed to return. Our fighter pilots had a good day. A total of 50 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Fighters Take Toll
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Since dawn to-day, wave after wave of British fighter aircraft have been bombing and machine-gunning enemy positions and troops on the march in the Meuse Valley, says "Reuters" special correspondent on the Belgian frontier.

Fortoon bridges have been blown up and roads blocked with debris following the explosion of heavy bombs.

In these operations 35 enemy machines have been shot down.

There is little definite news other than this from the battlefield.

Shot Down Near Paris
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—French fighters yesterday shot down a German reconnaissance machine within 13 miles of Paris.

U.S. AMBULANCES ATTACKED

Deliberate Raid By Nazi Planes

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"It was not an accident," said the head of a convoy of five American Red Cross ambulances which were attacked on the Western Front by German planes.

Two of the ambulances were destroyed despite the fact that they displayed the Red Cross and the stars and stripes.

One volunteer is said to be missing. A German plane directed artillery fire on the ambulances; the ambulance crews claim.

More Volunteers Arrive
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, May 16 (UP).—Eight American ambulance drivers were accorded a hearty welcome at Paris railway station this morning.

They are immediately departing for the front in the newly-organised Benjamin Franklin section of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

A large number of American volunteers are already in the hottest section of the front line.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Between 30 and 40 wounded German soldiers, prisoners of war, arrived at Charing Cross Hospital in London under a British military escort.

GOEBBELS' FANTASY

Still Sinking The British Navy

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—German propaganda claims that they had sunk or damaged four British capital ships by the end of February, six more up to April 8 and that since April 9 they had sunk or damaged 11 capital ships.

They also claim to have sunk or damaged three aircraft carriers, 26 cruisers, 20 destroyers, 23 submarines and 63 transports and supply ships.

Ludicrous Claims
The ludicrous nature of these claims is demonstrated by the simple fact that the capital ships were sent to the Eastern Mediterranean without weakening British naval power in the north.

The British began the war with 25 capital ships. The truth slipped out in a German broadcast to Greece on May 7 when it was stated that "after the sinking of the Royal Oak Britain only possesses 14 battleships and will have 10 when those under construction are completed."

Four days previously the Germans claimed to have sunk a British battleship off Norway.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Premier's Greetings To Dominions

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill has exchanged messages with Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister; Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister; Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister; and General Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, on the assumption of his office as Prime Minister.

The message to the first three Prime Ministers sent greetings, referred to the unity of the British Commonwealth against tyranny and barbarism and to the waging of the war to an end.

Co-operation Promised
They replied assuring their fullest co-operation.

The message to General Smuts was addressed to "my friend of so many years, and faithful comrade of the last war."

The message read: "It is a comfort for me to feel that we shall be together in this hard and long task, for I know you, and the Government, and peoples of the Union will not weary."

In replying, General Smuts said he was deeply moved and assured Mr. Churchill of his whole hearted co-operation.

Mr. Churchill also exchanged greetings with Mr. Eamon de Valera.

Perfectly Organised

Why Nazi Parachute Troops Succeeded

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—New information about the methods of German parachutists in Holland is being gathered in London.

Each party was apparently allotted a special role. Each had detailed instructions and individual Dutch officers whom it was considered advisable to shoot were specified by name and residence.

Fifth Column Activities
The parachute troops were assisted by troops smuggled into Holland before the war as well as by Dutch Nazis.

Germans living in The Hague knew exactly what was going to happen. Each knew his particular task.

There is little doubt that in the "Fifth Column" activities, women also played a part.

LETTERS

The Editor, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir—I would like to thank "Old Bill" personally for his letter concerning the Tattoo.

I would like to say that not only is the public wanting an answer, but also the other ranks of the Regiment as they were also refused admission to the Tattoo on occasion that has been held in the Regiment for a number of years.

Not that they are worrying much, but it lowers the prestige of the Regiment in the eyes of the public.

Yours truly,
TINY TIM

SITUATION SERIOUS

Belgian Minister's Frank Speech

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—M. Paul Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, to-day declared that the situation was serious.

He said that the German plan consists in attacking only on a limited front on which they pile up such quantities of material and support their attacks with such large air forces that the task of the defenders becomes extremely difficult.

This plan allows the German High Command to ensure territorial gains but at a cost of enormous losses of men and material.

At certain points, he said, the front had been successfully taken and retaken.

Heaps Of Destroyed Tanks
There were literally great heaps of destroyed tanks.

Similarly the German air forces continued to strike forces twice or thrice superior to those of the Allies and are making enormous sacrifices.

However, he said, the Allies appeared to have grown used to some extent to the German air attacks and to a war of movement in which their forces were most often attacked by an invisible enemy.

Despite their fatigue, M. Spaak continued, the morale of the troops was excellent especially since contact had been established between the Belgian and Allied troops.

Reinforcements were arriving steadily.

Reynaud's Warning
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"Germany has decided to strike her all," declared M. Paul Reynaud, the French Premier, when with his National Union Government, he faced the Chamber this afternoon.

M. Reynaud added that Germany had thrown herself on three free people and to-day she aimed at the heart of France.

Holland had lost her soil but had discovered in a few days those virtues which had made her greatness in history. The Dutch Government had told him, "We shall be at your side with all the resources of our Empire to the very end."

Hitler's Plan
M. Reynaud said Hitler has decided to make war to smash France, dominate Europe and thereafter the world.

Hitler wanted to win the war in two months. "If he fails, he is lost, but he has taken the risk. We are perfectly aware of the peril. We know that these coming days, weeks and months will mould centuries to come. Peril has united the nation. On the day when everything seems lost, the world will see that France is capable." (Loud and prolonged cheers).

"We must not be satisfied with vague hopes or words. Our soldiers are fighting blood is flowing. The times ahead of us may have nothing in common with the past."

"Revolutionary measures will have to be taken. We may have to change everything in methods and men."

Full Of Hope
M. Reynaud, after stating that every weakness would be met with immediate punishment of death, concluded:

"We are full of hope because we know that our lives count for nothing. One thing alone counts: 'Preserve France.'"

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm followed, the Deputies standing and applauding for a long time.

The Chamber adjourned sine die, the President being empowered to recall Parliament if necessary.

Amsterdam Traffic Hold Up
AMSTERDAM, May 16 (Reuter).—Traffic in Amsterdam was restricted between noon and 7 p.m. to-day. During this time, said a Nazi announcement, columns of German mechanised troops would pass through on their way to Utrecht.

Better Sentiment On Stock Exchange
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, a better sentiment was noted in the market throughout the day but business was very small. Consequently prices were easier owing to lack of support.

Rubbers were the exception, being inclined to strengthen on small selective demand.

Wall Street was irregular.

ATHENS, May 16 (Reuter).—Greek troops and aircraft are co-operating in embarkation exercises which will last a week.

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Vienna, city of my dreams.
R2176 Il Ballo
Indian live call.
R2220 Nora
Love's loneliness.
R2322 Forget me not.
Edith Lorand And Viennese Orch.
R 927 Gipsy Princess. Selection.
R1054 Missouri.
R1007 Druld's prayer.
Destiny.
R1111 Choristers waltz.
Vision of Salome.
Dreaning.
Magyarly Inno And Gipsy Orch.
R2125 Valse of Vienna.
Narcissus.
R2247 Rakoczy March.
Memories of Herkulesbad.
R2253 Hungarian Gipsy dances.
R 970 Blue Danube.
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1937 Morris "12" Saloon		1,800
1937 Morris "12" Saloon		1,900
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SONS OF THE 'OLD CONTEMPTIBLES' GRIMLY HOLD RUINS OF LOUVAIN

U.S. To Build Another 50,000 Planes GREATEST AIR FORCE IN WORLD

By LYLE WILSON
(UNITED PRESS) STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UP).—Amidst tremendous applause President Roosevelt today proposed his U.S.\$1,182,000,000 emergency defence programme. He asked for 50,000 planes to meet the threat of modern war.

The President hinted at future requests for more arms but he left the question of how the bill is to be paid entirely to Congress.

He said the people of the United States will have to start a new line of thought regarding matters of national defence, due to the changed methods of warfare such as fifth columns, parachute troops and air attacks.

So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist, he asserted. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans no longer form adequate defence barriers because of aircraft, he said, and cited the possibility of attacks on Alaska.

"Adequate defence, by the very nature of attacks, requires equipment to attack the aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within territory of American vital interests," the President declared.

Thus he implied his disavowal of the old defence triangle policy. "There are islands in the south Pacific not too far removed from the West Coast of South America to prevent them becoming bases of enormous strategic advantage to attacking forces," he said.

Stupendous Expenditure
WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt delivered his special defence message to Congress personally today.

He asked for \$1,182,000,000 in cash and contract authorisations for military implements "to meet any lightning offensive against American interests," in these ominous days when swift and awful developments force every neutral to look to its defence.

The President asserted that dangers confront the United States because of Europe's war and the speed with which modern armies may conquer time and space.

His requests were divided into \$800,000,000 for immediate appropriations for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and \$382,000,000 for emergencies.

In addition he sought authorisation to enter into contracts totalling \$200,000,000.

Danger Of Surprise
The President said that the American people must react to their thinking about national protection. The element of surprise, he said, had become even more dangerous owing to the amazing speed with which modern equipment could reach and attack enemy territory.

"Our own islands, and more widespread," he continued, "and more whole over the protection of the United States."

"More than ever this protection demands ready-at-hand weapons capable of great mobility." President Roosevelt said he would like to see the United States regard to the ability to produce at least 50,000 planes yearly.



FURTHER PRECAUTIONS AS IL DUCE IGNORES ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL

NAZIS USING STEEL DARTS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Germans have gone back to a World War I weapon, attacking fishing craft with steel darts three inches long.

The crews of two fishing smacks in the North Sea were attacked with darts and machine-guns by Nazi planes. They got home safely without loss of life.

HOLLAND'S REFUGEES

Another Big Batch Reaches England

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Members of the Dutch Parliament, journalists, a Burgomaster, several expectant mothers and a large number of very young children were among a party of Dutch refugees who arrived today at an English south coast port.

The refugees were in a pitiable state of exhaustion after two sleepless days and nights without food and crammed in the holds of ships.

They all told stories of desperate escapes from under the noses of the German soldiers.

Nazi "Boasts"
A member of the Dutch Parliament who asked that his name should not be published for the sake of his daughter who is still in Holland, described the Germans as "beasts".

It was stated that the Germans strewed the streets with poisoned chocolate. The German residents used their houses as bases from which to attack their neighbours.

Several Dutch soldiers said they were amazed by the order to cease fire and decided to get to England.

Refugees Bombed
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—More Dutch refugees arrived today, including officers and men of the Dutch Army who escaped in trawlers.

The British and French Legations in Budapest have advised all their nationals to leave Hungary immediately, says "United Press."

Yugo-Slavia has instituted a strict censorship of all inward and outward traffic on the international telephone system.

These are new developments in the situation in the Balkans to-day.

A "Domei" message from London quotes informed diplomatic quarters as expressing the opinion the war with Italy is now almost certain.

"Domei" forecasts that Mussolini will move within the next 48 hours.

A "Reuter" message from Rome, however, expresses the belief that the present state of alarm may continue for some time.

Peace For Fortnight?
"Reuter" says that the feeling in Rome is that there will be peace for at least a fortnight, and points to the departure of the Italian liner Conte di Savoia for New York.

Mussolini, the message states, would not care to risk seizure of this ship in the Atlantic.

All afternoon newspapers in Paris devote prominent space to the message from President Roosevelt to Signor Mussolini, which expresses the President's fervent hope that Italy will not enter into hostilities.

Significantly, however, the message has been almost completely ignored in Rome.

An official Italian spokesman in Rome made the following statement yesterday, according to a "Domei" report:

"Il Duce has done his utmost for peace in Europe since the outbreak of hostilities last September. He now believes that the fate of Europe must be decided only by armed forces."

Quitting Hungary
Meanwhile, Britons, Americans and French people are already quitting Hungary in large numbers in obedience to the warnings from their respective Legations.

The feeling in Budapest, says "United Press," is that the war will shortly involve all of Europe. President Roosevelt's message to Mussolini is taken as an indication in Budapest that the United States is aware of the fact that Italy contemplates military action.

Italian news is being quietly advised to leave Egypt by the Italian consulate there, says "Reuter."

AIR FORCE SCORES

Nazis Lose Heavily In Night Raid

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry states that the damage inflicted by last night's bombing operations on military objectives was extensive and covered a wide area.

The majority of aircraft—the largest force of R.A.F. bombers yet employed—found and bombed their targets. They caused widespread damage and many explosions and fires broke out.

No opposition was offered by enemy fighters but the ground defences were active.

Direct Hits
Direct hits were scored on the main road and railway line. Other planes successfully bombed the roads leading to the bridge and set the woods alight.

A military encampment was also attacked and a bomber scored a direct hit in the centre of a mechanised column two miles long.

The daily toll inflicted on enemy aircraft was working out at more than three to one in our favour.

Several direct hits were scored on another long mechanised column by Hampden bombers which also attacked road and rail communications.

Only one of our aircraft failed to return. Night operations were carried out simultaneously by Wellington aircraft to assist the Allied infantry encircling an enemy attack in the neighbourhood of Turnholt (north of the Albert Canal) and Dinant (south of Namur).

Day Operations
During the day bombing operations were also carried out in the

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURIED IN DEBRIS AS NAZIS BOMB "DEFENCES"

By RICHARD McMILLAN

(UNITED PRESS) STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE B.E.F. IN BELGIUM, MAY 17 (UP).—A GIGANTIC BATTLE HAS RAGED THROUGHOUT LAST NIGHT ON A BROKEN LINE THAT EXTENDS FROM THE MAGINOT LINE TO THE NORTH SEA.

Sons of the Old Contemptibles who fought on the same fields twenty-five years ago are mingling their blood with that of their fathers as they doggedly refuse to give way one inch in the centre of the wide front, which they have been told by their Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gort, to hold at all cost.

THRICE HURLED BACK

Thrice the Germans have succeeded in entering the famed Cathedral city of Louvain.

Thrice they have been hurled back by the British troops. Nothing remains of Louvain itself. It is a bloody, crumbling and shattered mass of debris, below which lie buried civilians and soldiers alike.

Twenty-nine German bombers have just completed another raid on the historic city.

APPALLING CARNAGE

Incendiary and high explosive bombs have had appalling effects on the civilians who have thus far been unable to flee.

Women and children are buried in the debris, many of them still alive, and rescuers must fight rapidly encroaching flames in order to reach them.

Paul Bewahwer, the War Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail," arrived from Brussels just as the bombing ceased and he helped in rescuing the wounded and dying.

He managed to release one little Belgian boy from the ruins of his home.

Blood was streaming from the lad's face, where it had been deeply gashed by falling debris. But the little Belgian pluckily sat up and said "Merci, monsieur" to his rescuer.

Three great British counter-attacks sent the Germans in retreat back to their earlier positions on the Dyle River.

Nevertheless, although the British hold out in Louvain, the menace of conquest is still acute in Brussels, the immediate German objective.

Situation On Front Remains Unvaried
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A communiqué issued by the General Headquarters of the B.E.F. states:

"The B.E.F. are in contact with the enemy, and fighting is in progress. Attacks on Louvain have been repulsed."

Relative Calm
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—A War Office spokesman to-night said that the front had not varied since yesterday.

To-day had been a day of regrouping relative calm. Fighting was going on but it had not been a great battle.

On the Namur and Sedan front, at points where the Germans had crossed the river, they made some progress but Allied units are reforming and taking up positions fixed by the High Command.

Positions Held
Relieving units and reinforcements are arriving according to schedule. At Sedan French troops are still holding the positions they occupied yesterday and German advances are checked.

The spokesman denied rumours current in Paris that a German column has penetrated deeply into French territory.

NEW WAR TECHNIQUE

Nazis Taking Some Amazing Risks

By HERBERT KING
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, May 16 (UP).—The word "front" can hardly be used at the present juncture as a result of the powerful use of mechanised units by the German forces.

A continuous line no longer exists.

From the mouth of the River Scheldt in Holland to the French frontier town of Sedan the conflict has assumed a form entirely different to that which ran its course after the defeat of the Germans in the Battle of the Marne in 1914.

The Allied High Command has been forced hurriedly to adopt an entirely new plan of campaign as a result of the German tactics.

Operations have now almost entirely been switched over to a war of movement.

Poland Tactics
The Germans are using the tactics they employed in Poland.

At great risk, motorised columns push ahead without worrying about communications in their rear.

Their supply of petrol is limited and there is no possibility of their obtaining further supplies or of being backed up by a wall of infantry.

GALLANT LIEGE DEFENDERS

Surrounded Forts Continue To Fight

By WALLACE CARROL
(UNITED PRESS) STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, May 16 (UP).—King Leopold of the Belgians, like his father in 1914, has called upon the commanders of his forts to resist to their uttermost.

The longer the Allies will have to strengthen the Belgian second line of defences past Brussels.

Each Liege fort has a deep anti-tank moat. The garrisons live underground as they do in the Maginot Line. Between the forts there is a chain of pill boxes for a continuous network of fire. Inside this ring of modern fortifications lies a chain of twelve old forts.

Finally, inside this line, which is six miles from the centre of Liege, there are lines of pill boxes covering the roads which wind between the high cliffs into the city.

From scattered reports reaching here from the front it appears certain that new efforts are being made to withstand the German pounding.

However, when the Germans crossed the Albert Canal on Saturday they succeeded in opening a way westward to Brussels.

LATEST

BIG GUNS IN ACTION

BERLIN, May 17 (Domei).—Roaring exchanges of long-range artillery fire are now taking place across the 50 miles of No Man's Land separating the Siegfried and Maginot Lines in the south, according to German reports.

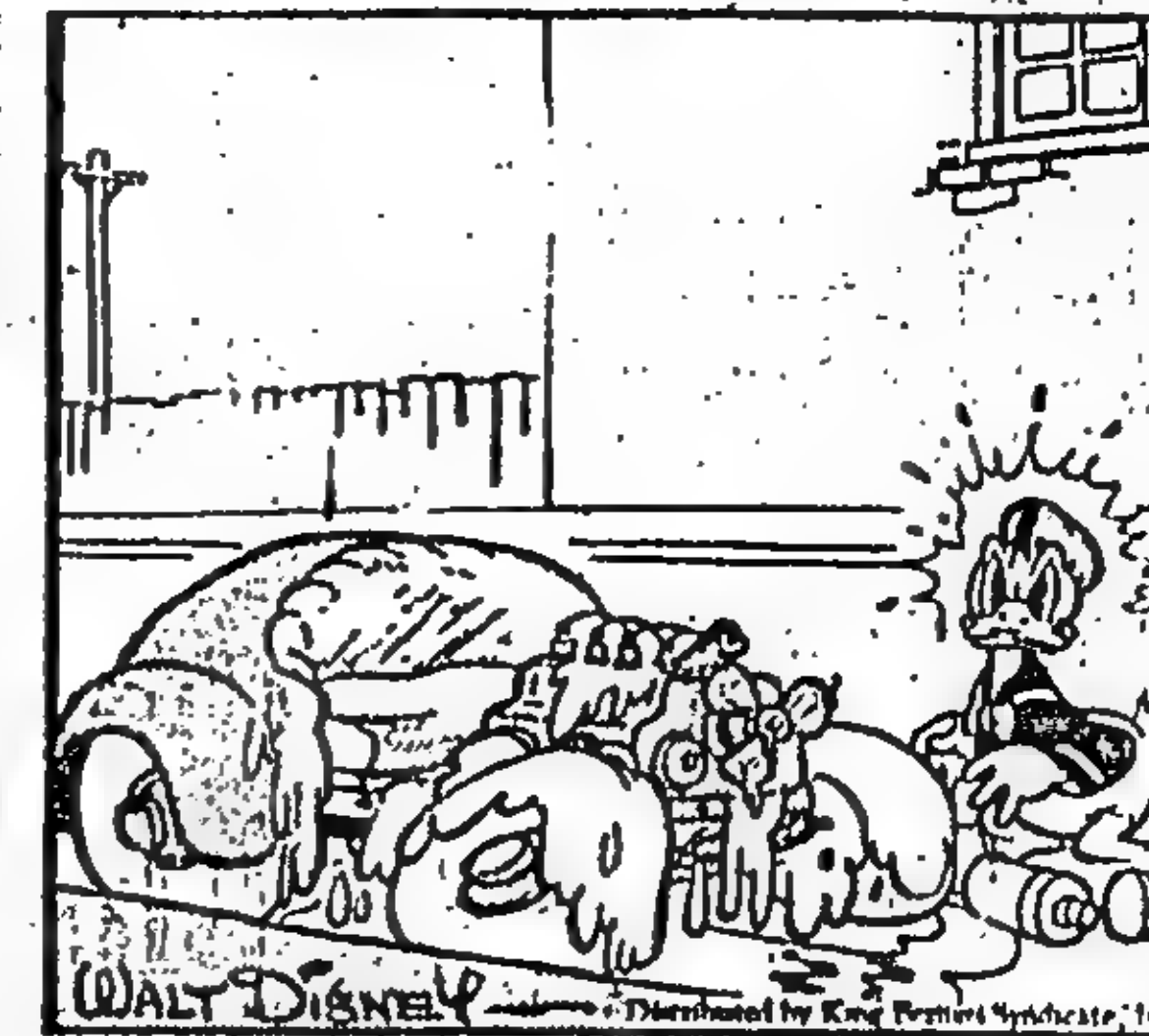
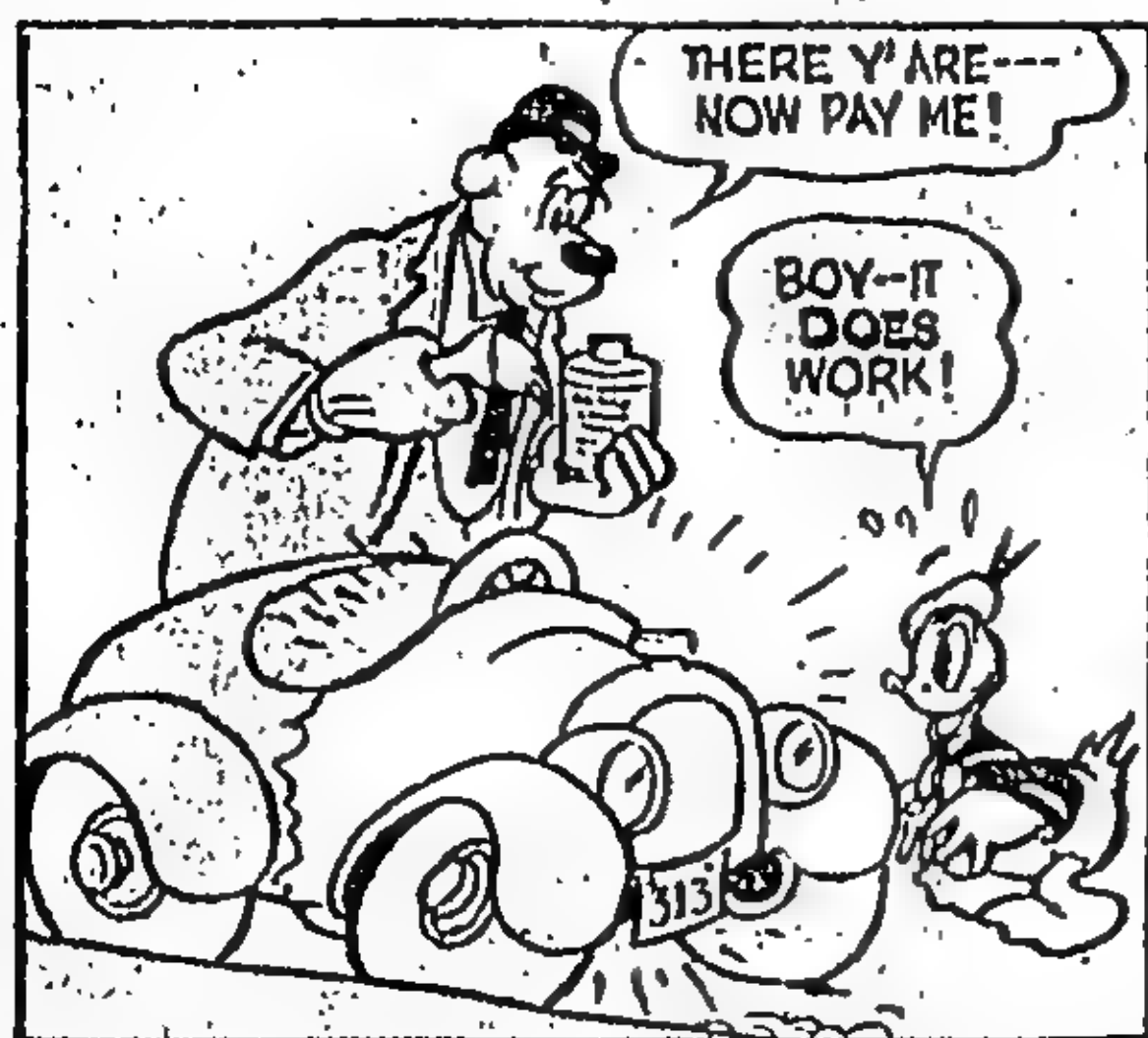
French heavy guns this morning started a heavy bombardment of the German positions at Rastatt, near Saarbrücken.

The Germans are retaliating by shelling Haguenau.

See Back Page For Further Late News

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney

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POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 18th May 17.
Canton May 17.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 23rd April) May 18.
Shanghai and Amoy May 18.
Shanghai May 18.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 11th May 19.
Japan May 19.
Japan May 19.
Shanghai May 19.
Shanghai and Amoy May 19.
Amoy May 20.
Formosa and Swatow May 20.
Hainan and Hainan May 20.
Manila May 20.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service" San Francisco date, 14th May 21.
Japan May 21.

OUTWARD MAILS

Friday, May 17
Fort Bayard 4 p.m.
Fort Bayard 4 p.m.
Manila 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai 7.00 p.m.
Saturday, May 18
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Fort Bayard 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai Noon.
Dairen 3.00 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada).
G. P. O. & K. P. O.
Parcels 3 p.m.
Reg. 5 p.m.
Ord. 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East Africa, Aden, Egypt, Malta and Europe via Marseilles and London Parcels.
G. P. O. & K. P. O.
Parcels May 18, 3 p.m.
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service".
G. P. O. & K. P. O.
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, and Honolulu.
G. P. O. & K. P. O.
Parcels 3.00 p.m.
Reg. 5.00 p.m.
Ord. 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 19
Shanghai 8 a.m.
Monday, May 20
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 8.30 a.m.
Canton 10.30 a.m.
Parcels only for Hainan Noon.
Shanghai 12.30 p.m.
Hainan 2 p.m.
Amoy 7 p.m.
Fort Bayard and Hainan 7.00 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada).
G. P. O. & K. P. O.
Parcels May 20, 5.00 p.m.
Reg. May 21, 9.15 a.m.
Ord. May 21, 10.00 a.m.
Tuesday, May 21
Straits (Parcels only) and Calcutta. Parcels May 21, 9.30 a.m.
Letters May 21, 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 2.00 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

The MAY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF VOTING MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at 5.30 p.m.

ALL MEMBERS are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1940.

NOTICE

BANQUE BELGE POUR
L'ETRANGER

(Extreme-Orient) S.A.

Under general licence No. 10 granted by the United States Government the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) S.A. is now authorized to dispose freely of all its assets in the United States and therefore to carry on business as usual with the United States of America.

BANQUE BELGE POUR
L'ETRANGER

(Extreme-Orient) S.A.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.NOTICE OF GENERAL
MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Society asks for \$35,000 in 1940 to meet the increasing needs of sick and destitute children in Hong Kong, against which the income to date is \$12,000 only. In order to continue its work, the Society appeals for the balance of \$23,000 before the close of the financial year on 31st October. A copy of the Annual Report for 1939 may be obtained from:
Mr. A. McKELLAR, C.A.
c/o MacKinnon Mackenzie & Co.
P. & O. Building.
Mr. KWOK CHAN.
c/o The Banque de l'Indo-Chine,
Hon. Treasurers.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Argyle Street, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regist. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	No. 4277	Argyle Street, adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 4207.	N. S. E. W. feet feet feet feet	As per sale plan.	About 12,000	\$ 2,500

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regist. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
2	No. 2782	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2782, Junction of Castle Peak Road & Pak Tsing Street, Cheung Sha Wan.	N. S. E. W. feet feet feet feet	As per sale plan.	About 14,750	\$ 3,000

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at To Kwa Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regist. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
3	No. 4278	South-west of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1800, Haung Road, To Kwa Wan.	N. S. E. W. feet feet feet feet	As per sale plan.	About 3,220	\$ 60

G. R.

NAZIS REACH LOW DEPTHS
London, May 16.
A German broadcast to the Dutch said the King of England and President of France had left for Canada, owing to the impending danger. Of course, states a London authoritative source, this is a lie to the last word.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1-Conditional decree
2-Liver in Scotland
3-Frame of a picture
4-The same (Latin)
5-French river
6-City name
7-Jump
8-Court name
9-Name animal
10-Boat
11-Publication
12-Indicating mark
13-Southern insect
14-Name of a bird
15-Punished by striking
16-That object
17-Franchise report
18-Putational col
19-Wild yellow pig
20-Cat
21-Piece of cloth
22-Monetary unit
23-Edge
24-Aviation device
25-Frame of a picture
26-Land carried by ship
27-Name of a bird
28-Public works (abbr.)
29-Deep ravine
30-1919 route parade
31-Combining form
32-Child
33-Deep ravine
34-Mine entrance
35-Animal
36-Cat
37-Tail imagery

DOWN

1-Light boat
2-And elsewhere
3-Name of a bird
4-Name of a bird
5-Name of a bird
6-Name of a bird
7-Name of a bird
8-Name of a bird
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10-Name of a bird
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Death Of Old
Soldier98-Year-Old General
Sir Bindon Blood

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The death is reported of General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., who had been Chief Royal Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers since 1930.

Nearly ninety-eight years of age, General Sir Bindon Blood entered the Royal Engineers in 1860 and served in the Jowaki Expedition, the Zulu War, the Afghan War, and the Egyptian Campaign.

In 1899, he was Brigadier-General and Chief Staff Officer of the Chitral Relief Force and two years later was Major-General commanding the Mairmand Field Force and Duner Field Force.

In 1901, he was Lieut.-General commanding the troops in the eastern Transvaal.

He retired in 1907. In 1933, he published a book entitled "Four Score Years and Ten."

Perfectly
OrganisedWhy Nazi Parachute
Troops Succeeded

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—New information about the methods of German parachutists in Holland is being gathered in London.

Each party was apparently allotted a special role. Each had detailed instructions and individual Dutch officers whom it was considered advisable to shoot were specified by name and residence.

Fifth Column Activities

The parachute troops were assisted by troops smuggled into Holland before the war as well as by Dutch Nazis.

Germans living in The Hague knew exactly what was going to happen. Each knew his particular task. There is little doubt that in the "Fifth Column" activities, women also played a part.

WRECKED BY THE GERMANS



A composite view of well-known landmarks in the Dutch city of Amsterdam, which has been almost completely destroyed by the Nazis.

1.—A quiet almshouse in the Begijnhof; 2.—On the River Amstel; 3.—Queen Wilhelmina's Palace; 4.—A walk by the canal; 5.—The Church of St. Nicholas; 6.—A typical canal view; 7.—An ancient church.

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Elvie Yuen and Fr. Riganti

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Vaughan Williams—Serenade to Music.

12.40 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

12.50 Suite, No. 2 (Wallon).

1.00—Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Greta Keller (Vocal) and Gerald and His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Musical Comedy Selections.

2.15 Close Down.

2.30 Half an hour of Dance Music.

3.00 Studio—A Reclat by Successful Candidates of Various Grades in the Recent Examinations of the Trinity College of Music, selected by Dr. Lovelock.

7.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.02 Sea Shanties by John Goss (Baritone) and Cathedral Male Voice Quartet with Piano.

7.12 Sydney Guardian at the Organ.

7.15 Musical Comedy Medley, Medley of Old Time Song, Part 1—English, Part 2—Scottish.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Reclat by Elvie Yuen (Soprano) and Father A. Riganti (Piano).

1. (a) Mamma, non m'ama (Mascagni); (b) Risveglio (Mascagni); (c) Son Poetel Fiori (from "L'Amico Fritz") (Mascagni); Elvie Yuen (Soprano) with Piano accomp.; 2. Allegro con brio (from Sonata in G Major—Haydn); Father A. Riganti at the Piano; 3. (a) Still As the Night (Bohm); (b) Butterfly Wings (Phillips); (c) I Pitch My Lonely Caravan (Costes); (d) Sing—Joyous—Bird (Phillips); Elvie Yuen (Soprano) with Piano accomp.

8.30 Beethoven—Symphony No. 5 in B Minor, Op. 67.

8.45 Local Albert Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir Landon Ronald.

9.03 Violin Solos by Natan Milstein.

9.10 Campanella (from "Concerto No. 2 in B Minor"—Paganini Op. 7); Nocturne in C Sharp Minor (Chopin); Romance (Second Movement from "Concerto No. 2"—Wieniawski Op. 22).

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"World Affairs".

9.45 "He Wanted Adventure" Recorded on the Stage Miniature Presentation with Bobby Howes and Company.

10.15 Dance Music.

11.00 Close Down.

Library, Supreme Court

COUNTER-ATTACK BY BRITISH TOM- MIES: NAZI RETREAT FROM LOUVAIN 750,000 DEAD IN FIRST WEEK: STAGGERING AIR LOSSES BY BOTH SIDES

By RICHARD McMILLAN
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WITH THE B.E.F. IN BELGIUM, MAY 16 (UP).—GERMANY'S BLITZKRIEG, UNLIKE ITS PREDECESSOR IN 1914 WHICH CARRIED THE GERMANS TO THE GATES OF PARIS IN THIRTY-TWO DAYS, IS ALREADY COMING TO A HALT.

The German advance has completely halted east of the dent which the Germans succeeded in effecting in the French lines at Sedan.

British troops launched three successive counter-attacks in the Louvain region this morning and in the third succeeded in completely driving the Germans from the Cathedral city, which they had entered yesterday.

B.E.F. CONSOLIDATES

The British have consolidated this afternoon by entrenching five miles north of Louvain.

Germany is pouring hundreds of thousands of fresh reinforcements into this sector in order to break the British resistance and the fight is hourly growing in intensity.

Casualties are tremendous and it is estimated that already three quarters of a million men have fallen in Holland, Belgium and France. The German losses are by far the heavier, due to the fact that they have been on the initiative since the invasion started.

The exact number of combatants engaged in the battles between Zeeland in Holland and the Franco-Luxembourg frontier are unknown, but it is estimated that the ratio is 10 to 6 in favour of the invaders.

German casualties during the past 24 hours have been enormous in the Louvain, Namur and Sedan regions, and they are throwing infantry into the battle with a reckless disregard for lives.

Casualties in the aerial encounters which have been continuous since Friday last week are also staggering.

The Royal Air Force is bearing the brunt of these losses, due to the fact that every possible machine available has taken to the air to strafe the German lines of communication and the German concentrations.

Although heavy German attacks are being launched on the British positions at Louvain and on the French positions south of Sedan, the Blitzkrieg pile-driver has definitely slowed up. The Germans now resting along a line stretching from Antwerp southwards along the dyke positions to Namur and Sedan.

Forced Back From Meuse
It appears that the Germans have been forced to re-cross the Meuse between Namur and Sedan, and the left bank is now stated to be completely in Allied hands. Military sources tell me that the positions now held by the Belgian, French and British forces are Belgium's strongest and main line of defence, which has been secretly constructed since the beginning of the war.

Marked Improvement
PARIS, May 16 (Reuters).—A spokesman of the Ministry of Information stated this afternoon that a "very marked improvement" has taken place in the situation with regard to the penetration of a German armoured column. R.A.F. bombers had surprised everything it was thought possible for them to do during the past 24 hours.

The spokesman explained that a short time had elapsed before measures were taken to deal with this column owing to the necessity of collating reports of their progress in order to make the counter-blow as hard as possible.

Battle Of Sedan
LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—Up to late this evening the following was the position on the Lowland western front.

Two features of to-day's operations were the biggest R.A.F. raid of the war and fighting west of Sedan. The Air Ministry announced that the R.A.F. raid lasted the whole night. The planes bombed the enemy road, rail and communications east of the Rhine. Many tons of bombs were dropped and many fires and explosions followed.

The Nazis have kept fairly quiet about the raid although a passing reference to it was made by the German High Command which claims that no military objectives were hit, but a number of civilians were killed. They also stated that the bombs only did a little damage.

The only reliable news of operations to the north-west of Sedan is contained in a French communiqué.

Situation Serious
The communiqué states that operations are taking on the character of open warfare. Tanks and planes are being used in large numbers.

Owing to the higher interests of the conduct of military operations the communiqué could not give any further details for the present.

Louvain and Charleroi and southward towards Mezières and on to the west Longwy.

The most serious part of the line is between Dinant and Sedan.

Violent Attacks
Yesterday afternoon, north of Namur the Germans launched several attacks on British, French and Belgian troops. At Sedan they began violent attacks which, by evening, seemed checked, and at certain points Allied troops made slight progress along the Meuse.

In the Vosges, there was heavy artillery fire against the Maginot Line and in the Rhine the French fired upon the German line.

A French message reaching London stated that between Namur and Sedan, the situation is very confused. The Germans profited by the advances yesterday and pushed forward armoured columns which penetrated some distance into the French line.

It now appears that practically all the oil in America and Rotterdam was destroyed by the Dutch and so did not fall into German hands.

Long Battle Predicted
LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—"Reuters" special correspondent with the French Army telegraphs that the great battle in the Sedan sector, in which the Germans were making a thrust at the heart of France, is still raging furiously.

He states that the battle may last several days, but it is now apparent that the Germans have failed to profit by their initial rapid advance.

The anxiety which was felt after the first day's serious fighting in the region has now largely been dispelled.

The line is held and the Germans are kept on the other side of the Meuse.

German losses from French artillery are believed to be heavy. It is expected that the battle will now settle down to violent exchanges of artillery fire as the Germans bring up their guns.

French Communique
PARIS, May 16 (Reuters).—A French communiqué issued to-day states that the battle continues as a whole with the same intensity.

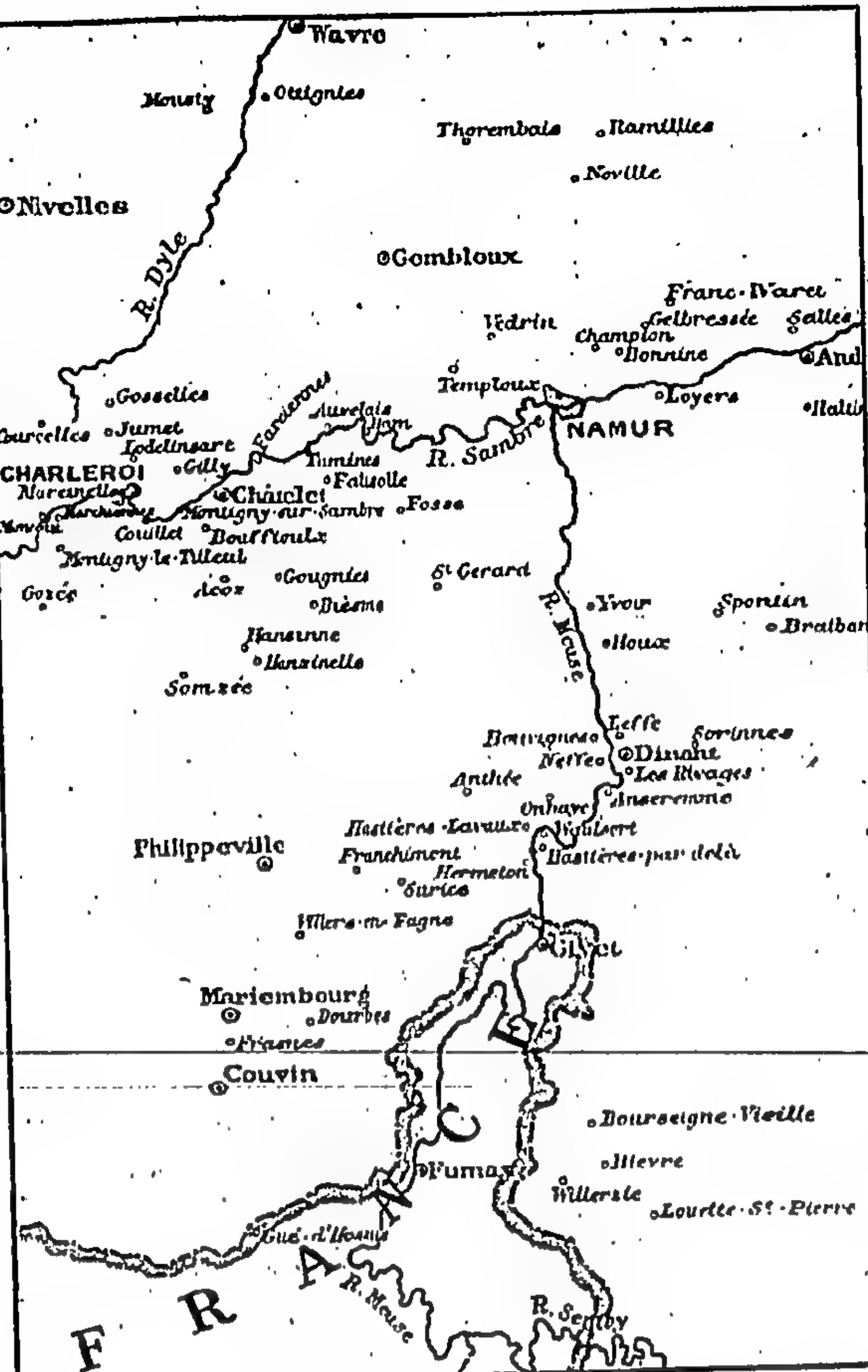
Very sharp encounters have taken place at certain points. Our bombers, says the communiqué, were protected by fighter planes which successfully carried out and vigorously led attacks on the enemy's columns of armoured cars. These cars had been located by French reconnaissance aeroplanes.

New Threat To Louvain
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 16 (UP).—"Resistance" in Holland has been broken down as was expected. Germany, therefore, can now throw increased pressure against Antwerp and Louvain in the great battle for the dyke positions.

This statement was made by DN's to-day. The announcement claimed that five columns of motorised French forces which attempted to break the German lines had been repulsed.

AIR MAIL DUE
After a day's delay air mails from England and Empire countries are expected this afternoon. They will probably arrive by 3 p.m. Another inward service is scheduled for Sunday afternoon and an outward service will leave that morning.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—Between 30 and 40 wounded German soldiers, prisoners of war, arrived at Charing Cross Hospital in London under a British military escort.



NAZIS "HUMANE" WAR WEAPON

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, May 16 (UP).—The Germans claim to be using a new "secret weapon" in the operations against fixed fortifications in Belgium.

Intercepted wireless messages claim that Fort Ebenmael at Liege was overcome by a magnetic electric ray, which "paralysed the central nervous systems of the defenders."

"Germany has an arm which defeats without killing," the report claims.

"This is the greatest event in history."

Germany has inaugurated a method of warfare in which a minimum of killing is necessary to gain her advantages.

"The Western Powers still cling to the outmoded methods of warfare wherein mass killing is necessary."

"Despite this," the Germans do not appear to be having much success against the remaining fortifications in Liege, which has held out for over a week.—Ed.)

GOEBBELS' FANTASY

Still Sinking The British Navy
LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—German propaganda claims that they had sunk or damaged four British capital ships by the end of February, six more up to April 8 and that since April 9 they had sunk or damaged 11 capital ships.

They also claim to have sunk or damaged three aircraft carriers, 29 cruisers, 20 destroyers, 23 submarines and 63 transports and supply ships.

Ludicrous Claims
The ludicrous nature of these claims is demonstrated by the simple fact that the capital ships were sent to the Eastern Mediterranean without weakening British naval power in the north.

The British began the war with 15 capital ships. The truth slipped out in a German broadcast to Greece on May 7 when it was stated that "after the sinking of the Royal Oak Britain only possesses 14 battleships under construction are completed."

Four days previously the Germans claimed to have sunk a British battleship off Norway.

THE TOTAL LIE FOR TOTAL WAR

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—In connection with the totally false German radio claim that the King of England and the President of France are preparing to leave for Canada because they feared invasion, semi-official quarters here point out that propaganda of this sort will no doubt be multiplied in the coming weeks.

Total war has begun; they point out, and so German propaganda is now telling a total lie.

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The Nazi Military Bible: FOURTH INSTALMENT

Ewald Banse, the author of Nazi Germany's military "bible", tells to-day what Germany really thinks of her erstwhile ally, Italy.

Professor Banse wrote, in 1933, the textbook of the German military machine. A copy of his publication, which was supposed to be distributed only in German military circles, came into the hands of a London publishing firm, which issued an English translation, despite strenuous efforts by the Nazis to prevent re-publication.

Professor Banse's indiscretions permit us to know, in even more astonishing detail than does "Mein Kampf," what Germany planned when "Der Tag" came. Previously chapters have dealt with Germany's plans to invade Holland, Belgium, plans which we have already seen put into effect. Yesterday's chapter described the plan to invade England.

Now read what Banse has to say about Italy. Remember that the text that follows is the opinion of Germany.

If it were true that territory, of itself and alone, could determine, could shape the destiny of nations, then Italy would be the permanent leading state in the Mediterranean basin—a part, however, which she played for a few centuries only in classical times.

Within the Mediterranean, however, Italy occupied the same sort of position as Germany in the North: given a hardy people under strong leadership, her central position allows her to dominate in all directions from the Pillars of Hercules to the Euphrates.

But if her people are weak and divided among themselves, Italy will be the sport of foreigners who can land at any point on her long coast line and beset the peninsula in a few days.

That has always been Italy's weak point—her enemy may not only land where he pleases (the coast abounds in natural harbours) but can approach from two different directions and cut off part of the country.

She cannot prevent this, for she dare not render her army powerless by dispersing it in all directions, or no part will be strong enough at the decisive point.

Military Importance

Northern Italy is of military importance for five reasons:

(1) The line of the Po and the parallel running lower streams of its tributaries form strong positions against north and south, though they often expose the plain to floods, since some of them flow in elevated beds, the embankments of which can be pierced.

(2) Northern Italy is the centre of Italian industry, food production and national effort, so that its loss would probably break the country's defensive will and power of resistance.

(3) The Alpine foothills are very difficult to hold against an enemy offensive from the Alps, and very unsuitable for an advance by Italian troops against the mountain valleys; that is why Italy has been so keen to get possession of the watersheds, which in the Tyrol are situated very far north.

(4) The plain of Lombardy projects into Venetia in a dangerous north-eastward direction, which means that an Italian army on the Isonzo or the Carinthian front may be cut off and taken prisoner by an enemy attacking from southern Tyrol in the direction of Padua.

This was the original plan of Conrad's, but unfortunately could not be carried out in the world war for lack of the necessary troops. (5) The weakness of the western side of the Alps, which present Italy with an almost impenetrable precipice and leave the important passes in French hands.

An Italian offensive against France on this front would offer no hope of success, and even in the Nice gap, which, though strongly fortified, constitutes a narrow opening, success could only be gained at the cost of heavy losses.

To sum up, the line of the Isonzo, the gap created by the Etsch and the Dobrova Plateau in the Karst mountains, which adjoins it on the east, the valleys of the western Alps and the Nice gateway are the weak spots of northern Italy from the military point of view. In case of a simultaneous attack from several of these points, Italy would, it is true, have the advantage of a very dense railway system, but this would be everywhere imperilled by the narrowness of the plain, from the north to the south (which could be traversed in a few days or even in one big day's march); moreover the Italian national character could



Italian tanks demonstrating in a great review of 23,000 men of the Italian forces in Libya: A swarm of small machines advancing in a cloud of dust.

WHAT HITLER THINKS OF the ITALIANS

not be relied upon for the sanguine necessary at such a juncture.

If a knowledge of psychology is useful against any people, it is useful against the Italians.

Cannot Fight Modern War

Italy is not in an economic position to carry on a modern war without importing aid, further the length of her coast line places her at all times at the mercy of the strongest sea power.

These two factors greatly diminish her military capacity, and a third cause lies in the unreliable character of her people.

The Southern Italian is a reflection of the Mediterranean scenery with its glowing colours.

Short of stature and dark of hue, he is entirely the slave of his emotions, his mood will suddenly change from indolent ease to violent nervous tension and excitement.

The tension, however, does not signify an unremitting pursuit of any goal, for he has no such fixity of purpose, and, his excitement dying down at quickly as it flared up, he returns to his previous state of dull apathy.

Indolence and passion are always striving for the mastery in him; he is all compact of unreliability and specious appearance, and everywhere a vast and in most cases unbridgeable gulf yawns between intention and achievement.

He is very fond of maturing plans in his head, but has neither the wish nor the perseverance to carry them out; the thought, is to him as good as the deed. All his gestures are swayed, and certainly his schemes often look well enough, but all usually turns out to be just a pretty pose. Appearance conceals reality, the agile mind cloaks the inert power.

The military value of a nation with these moral qualities is more than questionable. The Italian is essentially unimilitary, and when he is dressed in uniform, he struts about flashing his eyes and rattling his sabre, hoping that everyone will look at him. He is play acting, this time in the part of the soldier.

Faced, however, with the serious prospect of real soldiering or warfare, the common Italian complains loudly and shrinks at the thought of exertion, wounds and death, while his officers fail to grasp the necessary measures and lose time over hesitations.

It is to be wondered at that Italian strategy exhibits the hesitation, timidity, indecision and doubt characteristic of the Mediterranean race, that an Italian constantly imagines himself surrounded by enemy traps, and that his undeveloped sense of responsibility leads to inefficiency in the organization of supplies and reinforcements.

Subject To Panic

And when the Italians find themselves in a really tight corner, as on the Isonzo front at the end of October 1917, there is no holding them. Universal panic sets in, and each man thinks only of saving his own skin.

The character of the Northern Italian is not of such uniform calibre.

He is of more mixed blood, while hardened by a more rigorous climate than the Southerner.

For the most part, the Northerners are taller and stronger, and fairer, sometimes quite fair, in complexion.

They do not to the same extent sacrifice thought to feeling, although, compared with Germans, they too are an emotional race. Their thought is not of course so collected as the pure Teutons', but it distinguishes them from their Southern compatriots.

In addition to their Mediterranean traits, the Northern Italians possess something of the creative energy and enterprise of the Nordic races, the industry and canniness of the Eastern, the savagery of the Danes; and, in the best of them, these qualities, though comparatively diluted, find expression in remarkable achievements. While the Southerner seldom passes from the will to the deed, the Northerner sets a clearer purpose before him and not infrequently reaches his goal.

From the military point of view, the North Italian makes a tougher soldier less concerned for his own safety, and a more resolute and circumspect officer.

Among the Alpine peasantry are soldiers of whose spirit any army might be proud, and the better class youth in the big cities of Northern Italy is filled with an enthusiasm and patriotic fire that will carry it through much.

But these qualities, which shine so brightly in comparison with the Southern Italian character, quickly fade before those of Germans and Frenchmen.

Public spirit and the sense of duty are not so strong among the mass of North Italians as to cause the individual to put the community's needs before his own and to make him the latter's willing instrument.

A long course of very stern discipline may possibly extract from the Northern Italians more than has yet appeared, but contact with the Southerners will always, it may be presumed, have a demoralizing and weakening effect, with the result that the total Italian effort will always be less than a Northern Italian effort alone would be.

The character of the Italian people as a whole may, from the point of view of national defence, be shortly described as follows:

Snatching At Chestnuts

Its main failure is a passionate and quickly spent impetuosity. It cannot endure a long nervous strain, which produces headlong panic. The Italian is eager for the fruits of victory, and the victor's laurels, but at a minimum risk.

He is very clever at snatching the chestnuts which he has allowed others to pull out of the fire for him.

On this account he always takes the side of the stronger and is unreliable both as an ally and as a companion in arms.

He finds it very difficult to get through the arduous and inconspicuous work which the business of war demands, for he wants to play a prominent part and to hear his exploits praised.

The unreliability, excessive caution and timidity of the Italian character were on the whole correctly estimated by our higher command in the War and, when Italy declared war on May 23, 1915, it did not allow itself to be diverted from the offensive against Russia which had begun at Gorlice on May 4, but followed it to vigorously until August.

It was actually four weeks after their declaration of war that the Italians ventured upon their first offensive on the Isonzo.

The German government can never at any time have expected much help against France from Italy's adherence to the Triple Alliance in 1882, although both Bismarck and Moltke reckoned that it would keep a certain number of French troops busy in the western Alps.

In 1888, however, it was agreed that an Italian force of five army corps and two cavalry divisions (about 200,000 men in all) should reinforce our left wing in Alsace.

Schlieffen, it is true, was convinced that this support could not be safely reckoned upon, as public opinion, which counted for more in Italy than in the Germany of that day, would oppose the employment of Italian troops abroad.

He considered, too, that owing to delays in mobilization and the shortcomings of the Italian and Tyrolean railways, the Italian forces would arrive too late to affect the rapid decision relied upon in the west. Schlieffen went so far as to think that the Italian alliance would not even detain French troops in the western Alps.

Unfortunately, the younger Moltke did not share his predecessor's view of the Italian staff, nor realizing that the Southerner always promises whatever is expected of him, without any definite idea of keeping his word.

In 1913 Italy definitely undertook to dispatch an army of three corps and two cavalry divisions—a smaller force than originally contemplated—but the promise was rendered nugatory at the outset by the statement that the advance detachments would not arrive on the other side of the Alps until 10 days after mobilization, from which it could be deduced that the main force of this small army would not be ready for battle until at least five weeks after mobilization—approximately the date fixed for the first decisive engagements.

This was altogether too late to be of any real assistance to the Germans, though it gave Italy plenty of time to play her favourite game of waiting to see which way the cat would jump.

Can't Count On Her Help

The military lesson to be learnt from this Italian attitude is that northern powers will do best to dispense with the services of Italian troops north of the Alps as the delays are too great, and should rather employ them against France within Italy itself.

If, however, it is desired to use an auxiliary Italian army in the north (in order, perhaps, to make better use of Italy's strength than may be possible on the difficult Western Alpine front), Italian help should not be counted upon in the first decisive battles, but be held in reserve.

It might, however, be better

considering whether the strong Italian navy, which is superior to the French Mediterranean fleet, should not land an army on the south coast of France.

The appearance of such a force in Provence or Languedoc (even if it made comparatively little progress) would make a far greater impression upon France and have much more serious effects upon the German front than the intervention of Italian troops along the Upper Rhine.

Another matter worth considering would be an Italian march through the valleys of the Rhone and Aare towards the Jura and the Bellegarde gap.

That Italy should at first remain neutral (though she had in reality already taken sides against us) and not enter the last War on the Allied side till ten months later, might almost have been expected.

It was wholly in keeping with her psychology, which prompts her to watch carefully for a chance of easy success, but to stake nothing.

To this must be added the quite natural wish to win back Italian nationals living on foreign soil, although these could just as well be claimed from France or even from neutral Switzerland as from Austria.

France has Italian subjects in Savoy, Nice, Corsica, Tunisia and eastern Algeria; in Switzerland they fill the whole canton of Ticino; the Italian subjects of Austria in the southern Tyrol, western Istria and parts of Dalmatia were well outnumbered by the Italians in France.

Hence Italy could have satisfied her irredentist ambitions much more easily at France's expense. But the Italian Government thought that the Central Powers would be beaten, and the entry of Great Britain into the War was a deciding factor, for Italy's supplies of food and raw materials were at the mercy of the all-powerful British navy.

The flag, in fact, that flies over Gibraltar and the Suez Canal will always determine Italian policy in preference to the strongest military power in the north.

Full Price Of Treachery

Although at no point victorious, Italy received from the Allies the full price of her treachery—in particular, the whole of the southern Tyrol with its flourishing German culture, Istria with the Alpine foothills to the north and parts of Dalmatia.

But she has at the same time found herself saddled with certain things from which she was free before; firstly, a far more marked antagonism to France and a much greater disparity between her own power and the enormously increased power of France, no longer held in check by the German Empire; secondly, the creation of a new enemy to the north east, France's ally against Italy, Yugoslavia, who challenges Italian supremacy in the Adriatic and stretches out hands towards Istria and the territory of the Isonzo.

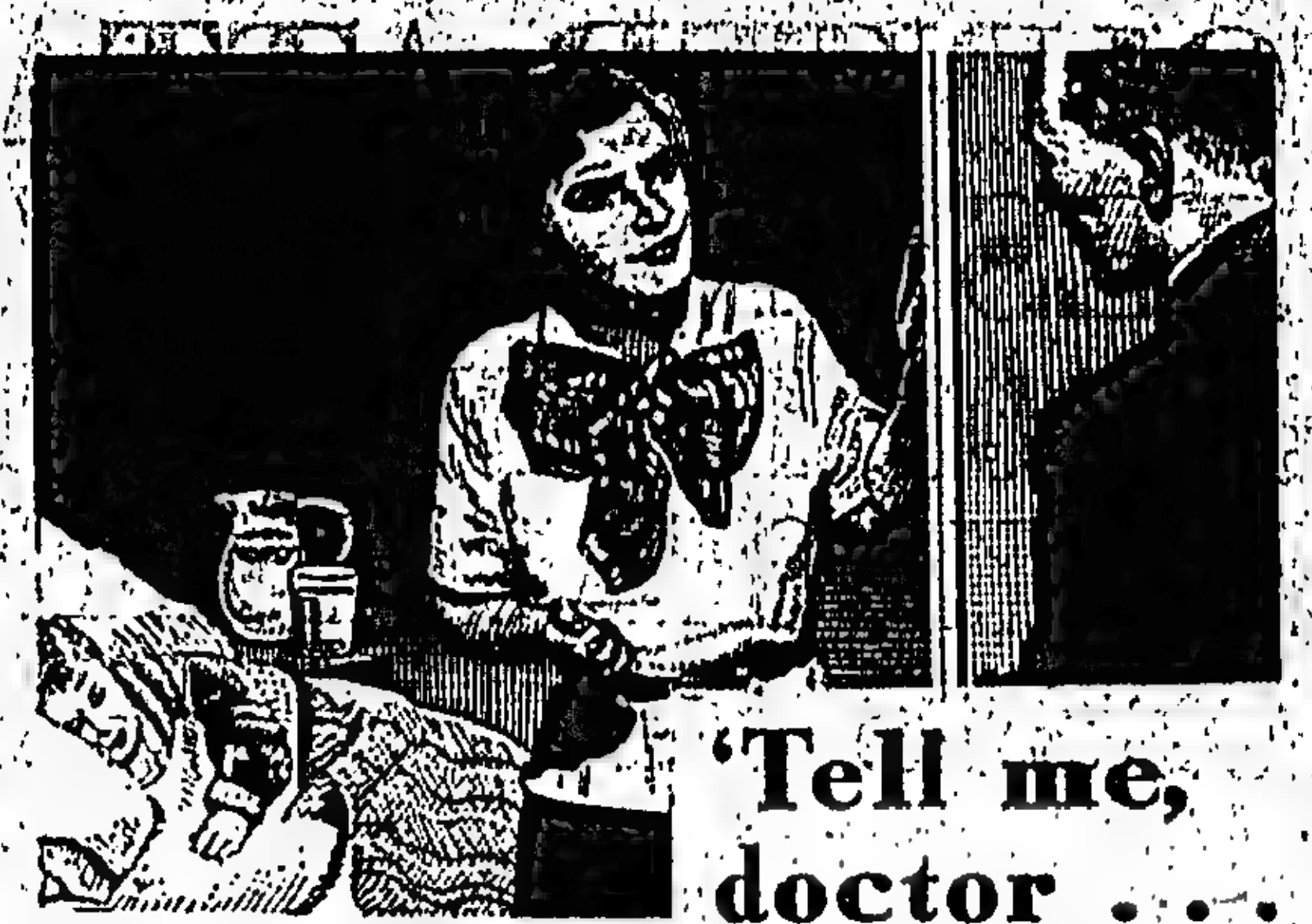
Thirdly, Austria still cherishes the hope of regaining at any rate the German parts of the southern Tyrol, as far, that is to say, as the Salurno Pass.

GOVT. GRANT TO FARMERS

LONDON, May 16. (British Wireless).—The first announcement of the new Agriculture Minister, Mr. R.S. Hudson, is the extension of the government grant to farmers towards the ploughing up of grassland to March next year for the 1914 harvest.

The period for such grants for the 1940 harvest ended on Wednesday.

Liu Tuk Kam, of Kat Hing Street, Tai-o, was charged before Mr. Cruttwell in the District Officer, South's, Court to-day with receiving, it was alleged, that he was found inside the Colony in unlawful possession of 32 4-gallon tins of kerosene owned by Chiu Su knowing them to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained outside the colony. On the application of Sergeant Nolan, he was remanded until Monday in goal custody.



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WAR PICTURES



A WELSH GUARDSMAN AND HIS BRIDE. A sergeant of the Welch Guards recently married a local girl in a French village. It took six weeks to obtain the necessary documents, but as will be seen, bride and bridegroom are now happily married.

The bridegroom is Sergt. Amerlinck and the bride was Mlle. Maria Meria.



HOW THE ROYAL AIR FORCE organise Reconnaissance and Leaflet Raids over Prague, Vienna and Greater Germany. Ground crews eagerly await the return of their machines in the early hours of the morning.



A PHOTOGRAPH of the Military Pioneer Corps. Picture was taken at camp somewhere in France, and shows the men on construction work on a railway.



ANTI-TANK SNOW MEN.—Taking advantage of recent Arctic conditions on the Western Front, the B.E.F. made experiments with a view to ensuring that troops should be as free from conservation as possible. The crew of an anti-tank gun.



WHERE THEIR FATHERS FOUGHT.—These pictures of men of the Welch Guards are interesting inasmuch as they show them in training at a spot where their fathers, who served in the regiment, fought in the last war. The ruins are of a building which was partially destroyed by shell fire in the last war. The ruins serve as an excellent training ground.



A CONVOY of mules and their escorts traversing the barbed wire entanglements behind the Maginot Line.



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CHARITY BALL

A Dinner Dance with Cabaret will be held by the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives in the Rose Room of the Peninsula Hotel tonight from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. The Cabaret includes Chinese dancing by Miss Chen Peimui, comedy dancing by Rosita Wu and Billy Tse, ten-year-old pupils of Miss Daisy O'Keefe, a Tango by Miss Gloria Yee and Mr. Thomas Lee and a piano solo by Miss Yee Tachin-schin.

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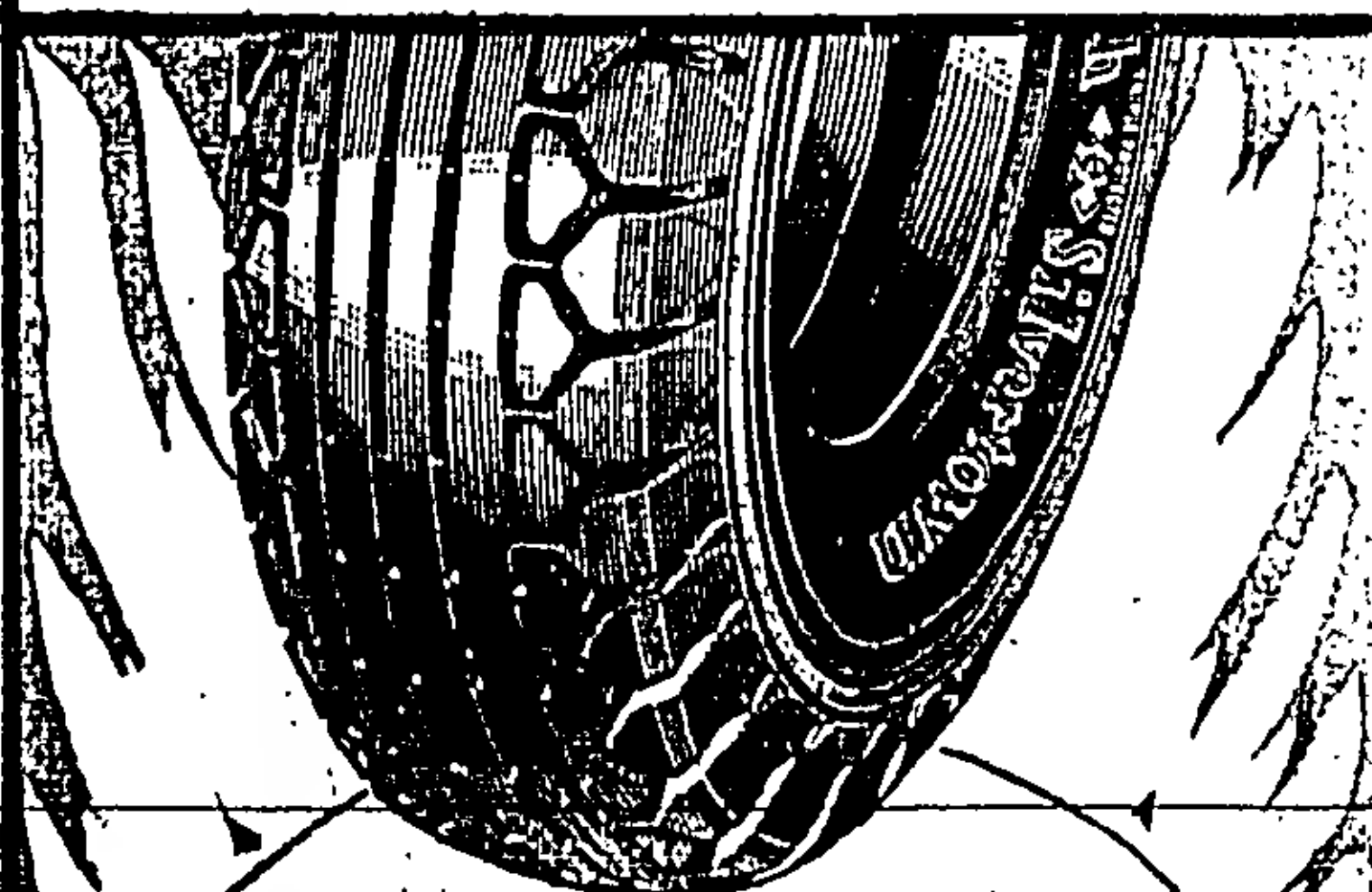
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Blitzkriegs In 1914 And 1940

VON MOLKE in 1914 launched his Blitzkrieg much more rapidly and successfully than has Adolf Hitler in 1940, despite the fact that the latter also took Holland in his stride.

In August, 1914, the main strength of the German Army had already penetrated into France through Belgium and the line of advance extended from the northern end of the Vosges to the Dutch frontier on the Meuse.

The chief striking force in 1914 advanced in an enormous arc across the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Somme and Oise to the very outskirts of Paris. As this right wing pressed forward, one army after another took up the movement towards the left or south-eastern flank.

Compare the two Blitzkriegs. The German invasion of Belgium in 1914 started on August 4. Liege had fallen in three days and in the same time the Germans were in possession of the entire territory east of the Meuse. Louvain and Aerschot fell 15 days after the initial invasion. Malines fell six days later. Brussels fell simultaneously with Louvain, fifteen days after the first invasion. Cambrai fell in 22 days, St. Quentin in 25 days, the Oise was forced in 27 days, the Marne in 28 days and, within 32 days of the first invasion of Belgium, the Germans had reached their furthest point on the outskirts of Paris, which was 30 miles behind the Marne.

The turning point came after 32 days of continuous battle, in which a million lives were lost. But the Germans could not keep up the pace, and the retirement came. Despite the heavy battles that occurred in the subsequent four years, France was never really threatened again.

The comparison is more favourable to the Germans in the case of Sedan. In 1914, this French city on the Meuse fell 19 days after the invasion of Belgium, in the present Blitzkrieg it fell after three days. But comparison is hardly fair in this case. Sedan was not the only French border city to fall. The Germans swept into France along an enormous front extending almost from the Swiss frontier from what was then German territory (Alsace and Lorraine) almost to the North Sea coast.

Taken all in all, Hitler is far behind the schedule of his 1914 General. So, thumbs up!

A PAGE DEDICATED TO THE NORWEGIANS IN H.K. WHEN NORWAY GAINED HER INDEPENDENCE

by
On d'BEACH

ONE hundred and twenty-six years ago to-day, on May 17, 1814, the Norwegian Constitution was finally drafted and signed.

Thus the union between Denmark and Norway, which had been in existence since the end of the 14th century, ended and Norway became a free and independent kingdom.

This fulfilment of Norway's wishes was consummated at a small place called Eidsvold, some 50 miles north of Oslo. You will probably remember Eidsvold as it was frequently mentioned in the news during the early part of the German invasion, and severe fighting took place there.

To this place 125 years ago had travelled representatives from all over the country to elect and request the Danish Viceroy, Crown Prince Christian Frederick.

The havoc wrought in Europe by the mad dogs of another crazed warlord formed the immediate background for the events that led to the summoning of this first Norwegian National Assembly.

Napoleon, like his would-be counterpart of to-day, did not hesitate to trample on peoples' liberties and rights, and his lust for power had plunged the whole European continent into a vast battlefield. No country escaped the miserable consequences, not even far away little Norway.

PRIOR to this, Denmark and Norway had been united for some 400 years.

Sweden had also been a member of this Union for a short time but broke away in 1450.

The Union came into being as a result of the Norwegian Royal line becoming extinct. The immediate effect of this was that the Swedish and Norwegian crowns became temporarily united and later the three kingdoms became one under Queen Margaret in 1397.

A great deal has been said and written about this Union between Denmark and Norway.

There were bad times and there were prosperous times, and the conflicting interests of the two kingdoms became strikingly apparent during the Napoleonic Wars.

Norway's trade with England had increased tremendously since the second half of the 17th century and the hostilities with England affected Norway very adversely and brought to a conclusion the period of remarkable prosperity which the country had experienced up till then.

During the war in 1813 Christian Frederick, the Danish Crown Prince, arrived in Norway as Viceroy.

The following year, in January, the war between Denmark and Sweden ended and by the peace of Kiel signed on January 14, Norway was ceded to Sweden.

When this became known in Norway the Viceroy immediately decided to summon a legislative assembly as neither he nor the Norwegians themselves had the slightest intention of accepting any cession. To summon a National Assembly, in 1814 was no easy matter.

SINCE the German invasion most of you, no doubt, have studied the map of Norway and will, therefore, realise that distances in that country are great.

As an example, I may mention that the distance between Eidsvold and Trondheim alone is about 250 miles. There were, of course, no railways.

Roads were few and far between and were just the kind of roads you would expect to find in a country where nearly 75 per cent. of its area consists of bare rock and granite mountains. Added to these difficulties, the summons were sent out in the height of winter.

You will readily realise the hardships these representatives had to undergo in their horse-drawn sledges on snow-covered roads or on board small and often quite open boats along the rock-bound coast, and for many of them the process of getting there took weeks.

But their determination to see a free and independent Norway was then and there their difficulties and the love they bore the country of their forefathers inspired all their deliberations.

The work of the National Assembly started on April 10 and concluded with the signing of the Constitution and the election of Prince Christian Frederick as Monarch of Norway.

A great and noble work had been done. A free and independent Norway had been re-created and the country was full of confidence and happily looking forward to the future, determined to prove its ability to stand on its own feet.

BUT it had risen from the ashes of a devastated and unhappy Europe. It had estab-

lished itself as a protest against the Kiel treaty and against the decisions of those countries who had been partners to the treaty.

Sweden wanted its pound of flesh and the larger countries on whom Norway depended were still smarting under the unhappy

conditions brought about by years of warfare and depression. Norway refused to yield and war with Sweden broke out on July 27 but was over by the 14th of the following month.

An armistice was signed which was followed by a convention stipulating the summoning of the Assembly to pass legislation sanctioning the Union of Norway with Sweden.

The Constitutional Law of

Eidsvold was to remain in force but Christian Frederick was to abdicate.

The Swedish King, Carl Johan, was to wear the Crown of Norway in addition to that of Sweden.

This fresh Union with Sweden was a compromise and, like all political compromises, was not a success. It is not possible for two strongly independent nations to run in double harness and, as the years

went on, this became increasingly obvious. The end, as you all know, came in 1905 when this Union was dissolved and Norway's present King, Håkon VII was elected and subsequently crowned in the Cathedral at Trondheim.

And this time the end of a Union was brought about peacefully, without any attempt at bloodshed, because the work at Eidsvold had been well and truly done in 1814 and the final dissolution of the

union with Sweden was only its natural and obvious sequence.

AS I write this, I have in my mind's eye a picture of the building at Eidsvold where the dramatic events of 1814 were enacted.

It is a neat, white-painted wooden building with a rather ornate door in the middle frontage. The building has been preserved by the nation as a monument to the men and the work they so bravely performed, and the building has, to the Norwegians, been a symbol of freedom and independence, and a tangible reminder of the courage that inspired the great men who gave them the Constitution.

I do not know whether the building still stands or whether it has been blasted out of existence by the horrors of war.

But whether it is still there or not, the spirit is hallowed in 1940. The Norwegians in good stead to strengthen them and their allies in their grim task, until the last enemy is driven out of their beloved country.

Hitler Invaded My Country

HITLER had done in Norway what all Scandinavians had been trying to believe he would never do.

My first thoughts were for my friends in Copenhagen rather than for Norway. It is a curious fact, but we tend to believe nowadays that bombs are a better fate than Nazi "protection."

In any case, it was difficult for me as a Norwegian citizen to measure the news about my own country. Norway has been at peace with all the world for 130 years.

We have experienced strained relations with only one country during that period. When we broke the union with the Swedish crown in 1905, some people on both sides of the frontier were prepared for the use of armed force. But we weathered that danger without firing a shot.

Familiar names leap into the news. That of Bergen stands out—an old sea-faring town on the west coast of Norway, where I spent happy boyhood years.

Other towns along the south coast of Norway too. My family comes from that area.

All these towns face west across the North Sea. In the days before modern communications, they were as near to England as they were to the rest of Norway.

Until some thirty-five years ago, a citizen of Bergen could reach Scotland more quickly than he could reach his own capital, Oslo, in the east.

Since then a railway across the mountains has tied the two cities together, and steamship travel round the long coast has been speeded up.

But I had school comrades in Bergen who needed five days' travel to reach their homes in Northern Norway.

In fact, the enormous length of the country and the mountainous character of the interior have caused Norwegians to find associations overseas as naturally as they make contacts at home.

Nevertheless, patriotic feeling is strong. Nothing would have been left of national unity in Norway to-day if the Government had answered the German Minister in any other way than it did.

The Nazis may take towns in the south. They may have

by
Dr. BJARNE
BRAATØY

London correspondent of
the Labour Press in Denmark, Norway, Sweden & Finland.

Bergen or even Trondheim, cutting the country in two at that narrow waistline.

But it is a far cry from establishing themselves at any of those points, and governing the country.

In a strictly military sense, Norway may be defeated with the greatest ease.

But defence to-day does not consist only of military defence. There are evacuation measures to be taken, to get the civilian population out of reach of aggressive frightfulness.

In a country like Norway the vast countryside provides shelter in a measure unknown to highly industrialised countries.

Oslo itself, remember, is a town of only some 200,000 inhabitants, Bergen has about 100,000.

Spreading out, into the valleys and mountains, along the coast, into the maze of fjords, the evacuees of Norway can disperse into such small groups that they will be able to evade the forces which the Germans will be permitted to get across the Skagerrak.

Life in the open has become second nature to the young generation of Norway. They know their country as the old generations did not, from skiing tours in the winter and hiking and sailing holidays in the summer.

Moreover the increased military training of recent years may have provided Norway with an advantage on which the Germans had not counted.

The fighting forces of Norway may be puny, but they may also prove stubborn if not left to fight the invader entirely on their own.

Hitler will get no booty out of this invasion of my country. Cut off from the outside world, Norway becomes a very poor country indeed.

Only as a great carrying nation and a manufacturer of

imported raw materials, has she been able to improve what would otherwise have been a meagre existence.

But her products must in any case be taken to Germany by sea, which is precisely what Hitler's action has made impossible.

Hitler's chances of getting Norway's own iron ore from the farthest north are now even less than they were before.

From the mines on the Arctic seaboard the ore must go by sea to Narvik.

The British Navy has certainly stopped all that traffic. And if the invasion of Norway is a dead loss to Nazi economy, the invasion of Denmark is an even greater loss.

Danish farming, and Danish industry are able to provide a surplus for export only if the raw materials can be got from overseas.

They depend on foreign fertilisers and feeding stuffs for the Danish farms, foreign metals and other supplies for their manufacturing industries. Does Hitler imagine that coal from the Danish Faeroe Isles, pyrites from Greenland and fish oil from Iceland will be permitted to get through after this?

From a strategic point of view the invasion of Denmark was, of course, child's play.

It is not so much the flat nature of the Danish mainland and islands which lays Denmark open to attack. It is the sea which eats into the country from all sides, and allows the attacker to outflank any defensive position the Danes might take up.

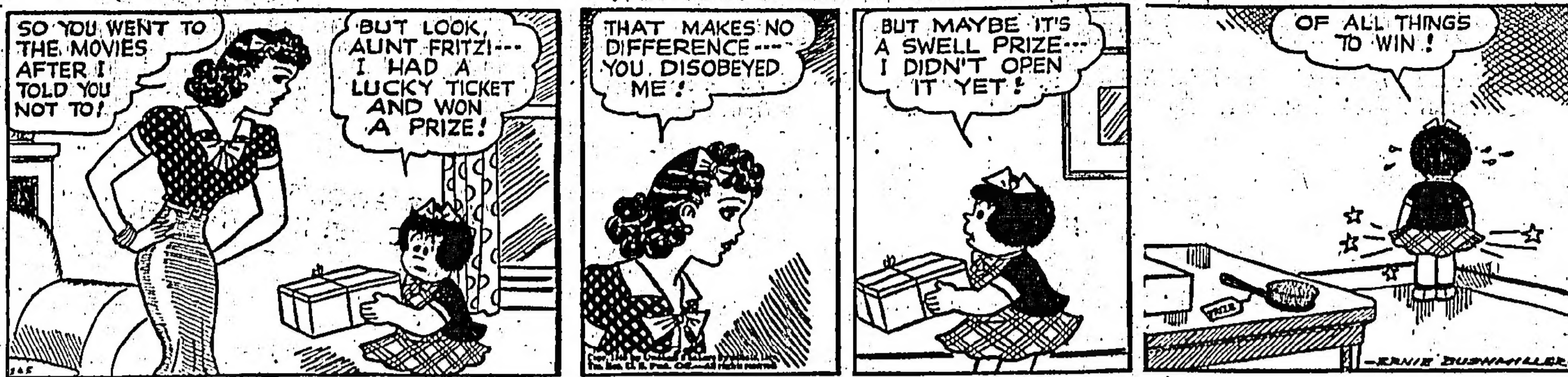
Only by transforming the country into a forest of anti-aircraft guns and the shores into a barbed-wire line of coastal batteries could the Danish people have averted the fate which has now come upon them.

Given the advantages of the Norwegian position, the Danes, I am certain would have acted as we Norwegians are acting.

Given the tremendous disadvantages of the Danish position, a responsible Norwegian Government would have had to act as did the Danish Government.

Both can only hope that the nightmare which has suddenly befallen their quiet lives will be of short duration.

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

DECLARE WAR NOW

Frank Suggestion
By U.S. Paper

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The "Herald Tribune" says: "The United States must find unity and foresight to analyse the situation."

"It is quite probable that the least costly solution in both life and warfare would be to declare war on Germany at once—to help defend, in other words, the line which the Allies are now holding at such a sacrifice."

Germany's Big Problem
The Boston "Providence Journal" says: "Before the war Germany imported 80 per cent. of her motor fuel from the overseas countries. 10 per cent. from Rumania and two per cent. from Russia. She has lost 80 per cent. It is not believed that she can replace it from her two remaining outside sources plus her domestic manufacture from lignite. Meanwhile the inception of total war is estimated to have raised her annual requirement by more than 50 per cent."

"Germany is using up her oil reserves at a dangerous rate and cannot entirely offset the trend."

Nazi Cruelty To Civilians

Belgian Government
To Offer Evidence

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—The Government intends to publish a memorandum on the unprecedented cruelty with which the German Army is treating the civilian population. Photographs will be reproduced showing particularly how German aeroplanes have pitilessly machine-gunned parties of refugees proceeding along the roads.

The systematic destruction of towns, all of which are not in the fighting zone, is continuing. Louvain has again become a martyred city while Namur was three quarters destroyed by aerial bombardment before it was even attacked by land troops.

BERNE, May 16 (Reuter).—An official statement issued following a number of dispatches reports declares that the European situation, as far as it affects Switzerland, has undergone no change during the day.

CANADA'S NEW DETERMINATION

To Make Full Share
Towards War Effort

OTTAWA, May 16 (Reuter).—In a speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, the Acting Governor-General, Sir Lyman Duff, said the recent outrages by Germany had but served to intensify "our determination to share in the war effort of the Allied Powers to the utmost of our powers and the utmost of our strength."

Sir Lyman added that the Government had been fortified in this respect by the direct and unquestioned mandate of the Canadian people. Sir Lyman assured the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General designate, of an eager and cordial welcome, and paid a high tribute to the late Lord Tweedmouth.

BRITAIN SEIZES HER ALIENS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Hundreds of motor cars were used by Scotland Yard to-day to collect the large number of aliens being rounded up in England under a new decree aimed at "Fifth Columnists." Some 8,000 were affected. They are all of the doubtful category who were not interned but could only move around under strong police restrictions.

WILL DEFEND INDIA

SIMLA, May 16 (Reuter).—Two thousand Malisud tribesmen in the main area of Razam have informed the Indian Government that they are ready to give active assistance should India be attacked.

Musa Khan, the noted Razam leader, has sent a separate letter to the Government, offering to raise 20,000 men if required.

TRINITY COLLEGE EXAM RESULTS

Big List of Successful
Hongkong Candidates

The following are the results supplied by the local secretary Mr. J. E. Anderson of the local Practical Examination held in Hongkong from May 7 to 14, 1940, under the auspices of the Trinity College of Music, London. Where not otherwise stated the examinations were for Pianoforte. The examiner was Dr. W. Lovelock.

Examination for Teacher's Diploma
Associate (A. T. C. L.)
Practical Work Only
Cecilia Maria Passos.

Higher Local Division
Pass with merit
May Chan Chun-mui, Vivian Woo, Alice Yui (Musician).

Advanced Senior Division
Honours
Chan Yun Yee.

Senior Division
Honours
Lillian Luk, Gloria Woo.

Honours
Chen Mae Ying, Lily Lien Sung (Musician), Aurelia Wu.

Pass with Merit
Joy Beryl Jean Carey, Mary Ching Ming Yui, Fung Lin Yee, Kathleen Lee, Julia Leong, Lui Sook Ching, Sister Rachelle Pleban, Hazel Schuler, Shih Ching Yung, Amy Tsang, Lai Ching, Monica Wong, Anna Wong, Jennie Wong Kook Ying.

Pass
Esther Chan, Vera Dhabber, Vera Dhabber (Violin), Eleanore Dinn-Van-Do (Violin), Dorothy Luk, Marion Liu, Lui Sook Chun, Marina Moe-Keehne, Norma Tsang.

Intermediate Division
Honours
Margaret Bien, Ebel Ruth, Iola Edmonds, Hui Yn Kan, Mui Fook Kel, Quente Wong.

Pass with Merit
Constance Basio, Yvonne Blackmore, Fung Sik Mong, Janet Hall, Laura Ip, Kwok Bik Yui, Kin Ling Ma, Betty Lee, Marion Lee, Luk Lai Shan, Ng Tak Ching, Ng Yuen Ching, Mailei Reis, Thui Vungial, Wong Shuk Yiu.

Pass
Angela Chang, Stella Ming, Gloria June Moss.

Junior Division
Honours
Au Yang Yee Cho, Margaret Jessie Hume, Deline Mary Horwood (Musician), Hui Woon Chuen, Hui Yin Kiu, Lait Mun Yink, Vera Litter, Billy Moy (Violin), Florence L. Wedlock, Claire Van Wyck.

Pass with Merit
Luba Besedish, Antonio Baptista, Crispina N. V. Carlos, Jenny Chang, Robina Meggie Chessman, Myrtle Chan, Fung Ho Yui, Elizabeth Jean Gittins, Fe Grefalda, Liu Shiu Yan, Liu Nien Si, Betty Lee (Singing), Annie C. Mackenzie, Manuela Nunes, Helen Chua Tampo (Musician), Wong Man Long.

Pass
Rafaela Co. (Musician), Fern E. Ellis, Betty Liu.

Advanced Preparatory Division
Honours
Robert Baines, Allison King, Dorothy Kwan, (Musician), Elizabeth Millar, Patricia Ma, Reginald Henry Martin, Shin Ka Chuen, Iris Sun, Young Wai Man, Young Sook Fun.

Advanced Preparatory Division
Pass with Merit
Cynthia Lo, Monica Lim, Lal Kwan Wo, Masako Shiga, Ronald Wong.

Pass
Fung Miu Wo.

Preparatory Division
Honours
Sophia M. W. Cheesman, Rosalinda S. Chan, Helen E. Fraser, Margaret Jessie King, Martha Lewis, Helen Logan, Maria do Carmo Vargas Moniz, Margaret Morgan, Phoon Suet Ching, Phoon Sui Ching, Theresa da Rosa, Betty Te, Nany Tanson, Veronica Walker, Annie Wong, Young Sook Fong, Renee Yuen.

Pass with Merit
Betty Ellen Annis, Mabel Howard, Maria T. d'Almeida Remedios, Hilda Maria Silva, Shirley Wilkie, Jeanne T. Whitecross.

Pass
Margaret W. Fayers, Barbara H. Hated.

"First Steps" Division
Honours
Douglas Bates, Fanny Chan, Choy Lai Sheung, Lauren Clemo, Johnny Chao, Donald Chan Yui-Choo, Teresa Carlos, Ramona Potts, Josephine Hillier, Ellen Mary King, Aldo Lazzari, Stella Leong, Mavis Lawrence, Graeme Mackenzie (Violin).

Pass
Margaret W. Fayers, Barbara H. Hated.

Pass with Merit
Li Wung Chung.

Pass
Barbara Tam.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	1/2 1/4
T.T. Singapore	1/2 1/4
T.T. Japan	1/2 1/4
T.T. India	1/2 1/4
T.T. U.S.A.	1/2 1/4
T.T. Manila	1/2 1/4
T.T. Batavia	1/2 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	1/2 1/4
T.T. Saigon	1/2 1/4
T.T. France	1/2 1/4
T.T. Switzerland	1/2 1/4
T.T. Australia	1/2 1/4
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	1/3 1/4
4 m/s France	1/3 1/4
30 d/s India	1/3 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.26 1/2

Maximum Information Promised

Duff-Cooper Strikes
Right Note

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Broadcasting to-night, Mr. A. Duff-Cooper said he felt that it was the job of the Ministry of Information to give the people maximum information in minimum time.

Accuracy and speed were to be their main objectives with accuracy coming first. After advising people not to allow all the wealth of mischief that rumour can produce to be added to the anxieties of war, said: "We are engaged now in a great battle which will be long and fierce. There are bound to be bad moments and bad news."

Appeals for Gay Hearts
"We at home should be as prepared to receive bad news as those in the battle line are prepared to receive enemy bullets."

He appealed to the people not to go about with long faces as though they were at a funeral.

"Let each one of us throw 100 per cent. of our energies into whatever task we have to perform. Let us keep our hearts gay and our spirits high and confident in the justice of our cause and in our own ability to win through to victory. In all our long and glorious history we have never failed to win through to victory."

250,000 LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that within 24 hours of appeal for local defence volunteers, over a quarter of a million registered.

Dawn Mary Rose, Richard Peter Ritchie, Barbara Soong, Junko Toney, Julianita Villanueva, Louise Woo, Gloria Woo, Wong Man Ying.

Pass with Merit
Catherine C. Chan, Ivy Ho, Sylvia Maria dos Remedios, John F. Shand (Violin).

"Initial" Division
Honours
Elsa Chan, Choy King Man, Cecilia Chao, Sumiko Fujita, Rosemary J. P. Guest, William Richard Hillier, John McBride, Bernadette O'Donovan, Dorothy Anne Richards, Gustavo da Roza, Yasuko Sasahara, Jacqueline M. Xavier, Carmen Yuen, Betty Yip.

Pass with Merit
Li Wung Chung.

Pass
Barbara Tam.

SITUATION SERIOUS

Belgian Minister's
Frank Speech

BRUSSELS, May 16 (Reuter).—M. Paul Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, to-day declared that the situation was serious.

He said that the German plan consists in attacking only on a limited front on which they pile up such quantities of material and support their attacks with such large air forces that the task of the defenders becomes extremely difficult.

This plan allows the German High Command to ensure territorial gains but at a cost of enormous losses of men and material.

At certain points, he said, the front had been successively taken and retaken.

Heaps Of Destroyed Tanks

There were literally great heaps of destroyed tanks.

Similarly the German air force continued to strike forces twice or three superior to those of the Allies and are making enormous sacrifices.

However, he said, the Allies appeared to have grown used to some extent to the German air attacks and to a war of movement in which their forces were most often attacked by an invisible enemy.

Despite their fatigue, M. Spaak continued, the morale of the troops was excellent especially since contact had been established between the Belgian and Allied troops.

Reinforcements were arriving steadily.

Reynaud's Warning

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"Germany has decided to stake her all," declared M. Paul Reynaud, the French Premier, when, with his National Union Government, he faced the Chamber this afternoon.

M. Reynaud added that Germany had thrown herself on three free people and to-day she aimed at the heart of France.

Holland had lost her soil but had discovered a few days that her virtues which had made her greatness in history. The Dutch Government had told him: "We shall be at your side with all the resources of our Empire to the very end."

Hitler's Plan

M. Reynaud said Hitler had decided to make war to smash France, dominate Europe and thereafter the world.

Hitler wanted to win the war in two months. "If he fails, he is lost but he has taken the risk. We are perfectly aware of the peril. We know that these coming days, weeks and months will mould centuries to come. Peril has united the nations. On the day when everything seems lost, the world will see that France is capable." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

"We must not be satisfied with vague hopes or words. Our soldiers are fighting, blood is flowing. The times ahead of us may have nothing in common with the past."

"Revolutionary measures will have to be taken. We may have to change everything in methods and men."

Full Of Hope
M. Reynaud, after stating that every weakness would be met with immediate punishment of death, concluded:

"We are full of hope because we know that our lives count for nothing. One thing alone counts: Preserve France."

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm followed, the Deputies standing and applauding for a long time.

The Chamber adjourned sine die, the President being empowered to recall Parliament if necessary.

Amsterdam Traffic Hold Up
AMSTERDAM, May 16 (Reuter).—Traffic in Amsterdam was restricted between noon and 7 p.m. to-day. During this time, said a Nazi announcement, columns of German mechanized troops would pass through on their way to Utrecht.

Better Sentiment On Stock Exchange

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, a better sentiment was noted in the market throughout the day but business was very small. Consequently prices were easier owing to lack of support.

Rubbers were the exception, being inclined to strengthen on small selective demand.

Wall Street was irregular.

ADRENE, May 16 (Reuter).—Greek troops and aircraft are co-operating in embarkation exercises which will last a week.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 Years Ago

May 17, 1890.
The German Emperor, speaking in the Reichstag, said that any displacing of the present balance of power would endanger the equilibrium which forms the basis of the peace policy of Germany. He announced a new Military Bill and new laws for the protection of the working men.

May 17, 1913.
The Hon. P. Bryce has given notice that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council he will ask whether it is the intention of Government to take any steps respecting the celebration of the Jubilee of this Colony?

May 17, 1913.
The Germans on the 16th inst. tried to wear out the British and batter their trenches with high explosives, then after one of the most violent bombardments that has yet taken place, they brought their gas cylinders into play and their infantrymen advanced, but found, however, that the British were greatly alive to them.

To the strange scene through the scattered woods, across the clearings, came a disorderly mob of attackers, some disguised in British uniforms. Suddenly the British poured a most rapid rifle and machine gun fire on the ground, the British guns mowed the enemy down with shrapnel and dead Germans were strewn everywhere. The Germans gained a position of a trench but were apparently forced to retire by their own officers.

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According to Reuter's Paris correspondent telegrams from Rome say that the Italian King has refused to accept Signor Salandra's resignation. There are great popular rejoicings and the streets are decorated with flags. The latest German opinion on the Italian crisis is that Italy will declare war against Austria or there will be civil war. The Germans are displaying an open hatred towards Italian. Crowds in Rome continue to visit Signor Salandra's house and ovate him. There are enthusiastic scenes at the British Embassy by cheering crowds.

May 17, 1935.
Shortly after 5.30 this morning the junk "Maakook" weighed anchor from her mooring at Causeway Bay and set out on her hazardous venture of a voyage round the world. She was towed out of the typhoon shelter by two motor boats and before she left Mrs. F. M. Deaton presented the crew with a present in the form of a cupid doll. On board were Messrs. Stevenson, Banks, Grenham and Milton.

Miss Amy Johnson, the young English girl flyer, arrived at Bangkok from London by air on May 16 in continuation of her flight from England to Australia.

May 17, 1935.
An important survey of the international situation was made to-night at a public meeting he has addressed since his recent illness.

The reality of a formidable character of European difficulties, he said, could not be doubted, but he was convinced that they were not insuperable. If they were to be overcome, however, every nation had its part to play. Britain's part should be to pursue a foreign policy that was frank, stalwart, and above all, firm in support of the League and of the collective peace system.

With fitting ceremonial, His Excellency Sir William Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel, left for home to-day on the retirement from the governorship of the Colony and from the Colonial service, in which he has spent nearly 40 years.

May 17, 1935.
Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1936 and all the party members now want is an improvement in the nation's economic situation.

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A NEW SHIPMENT OF DEAUVILLE CREPE HOSIERY



NEW COLOURS ARE
PETAL BLUSH,
FLATTERY,
ADORABLE,
ENTICING.

DEAUVILLE CREPE HOSIERY
ARE DEPENDABLE—

LADIES
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LANE CRAWFORD'S

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FAVOURITE ORCHESTRAS ON

PARLOPHONE
GEORGE BOULANGER AND ORCH.

- R2101 Vienna cabman's song
- R2175 Vienna, city of my dreams.
- R2220 Indian live call.
- R2322 Nora.
- R2322 Love's loneliness.
- R2322 Forget me not.
- R2322 Valse Triste.
- R2322 Edith Lorand And Viennese Orch.
- R2322 Gipsy Princess. Selection.
- R1054 Missouri.
- R1007 Druid's prayer.
- R1007 Destiny.
- R1111 Choristers waltz.
- R1111 Vision of Salome.
- R1111 Dreaming.
- R2125 Magyar Imre And Gipsy Orch.
- R2125 Valse of Vienna.
- R2247 Naxos.
- R2247 Love's March.
- R2253 Memories of Herkulesbad.
- R2253 Hungarian Gipsy dances.
- R2253 Blue Danube.
- R2253 Last drops.

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Amateurs get more good pictures per roll when they buy VERICHROME

Gets the picture where ordinary films fail

New CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS Bring GREATER POWER

Without spark plugs are the thief of power. Install new Champions and see the difference in speed, acceleration and power. They soon pay for themselves, too, in the fuel they save.

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

THREE SWELL GUYS...
To Have On Your Side... In A Fight!

JAMES CAGNEY
as Private Plunkett

PAT O'BRIEN
as Father Dully

GEORGE BRENT
as "Wild Bill" Donovan

THE FIGHTING 69TH

With **JEFFREY LYNN • ALAN HALE • FRANK McHUGH • DENNIS MORGAN • DICK FORAN • William Landigan • Guinn "Big Boy" Williams**
A WARNER BROS. First National Picture • Directed by **WILLIAM KEIGHLEY**

NEXT CHANGE "PRIDE OF THE BLUEGRASS"
A Warner Bros. Picture with **EDITH FELLOWS • JAMES McCALLION**

ORIENTAL THEATRE
FLEMING ROAD, WANCHAI, TEL. 19473

2 DAYS ONLY TO-DAY • TO-MORROW

FAMOUS BROADWAY STAR SACRIFICES HER CAREER!
She gave up success, glamour and romance to keep a promise that only one woman in a million would have the courage to undertake.
MOST SENSATIONAL MELO-DRAMA OF THE YEAR!

COMET OVER BROADWAY
KAY FRANCIS
IAN HUNTER
JOHN LITEL
DONALD CRISP

Minna Gombel • Directed by **BUSBY HERSHBERG** • Screen Play by **John Hodge** and **Robert Buckner**
From a Compulsive Magazine Story by **Fred Schiller** • A First National Picture presented by **WARNER BROS.**

SUN. MON. "Aladdin AND HIS Wonderful Lamp"
Best of all technicolor all feature cartoon productions.
* MATINEES: 20c-30c. * EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c. *

MAJESTIC THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON, TEL. 57222

SHOWING TO-DAY

Here is blazing history written in the lifeblood of a great nation! Here is strange conflict between a man without mercy and a woman without fear! Here is pomp, romance, struggle, glory... combining to make drama the screen has never approached before!

PAUL MUNI BETTE DAVIS
JUAREZ
(WAR-222)

History's Strangest Adventure
The Screen's Greatest Achievement!

with **BRIAN AHERNE**
CLAUDE RAINS • JOHN GARFIELD • DONALD CRISP • JOSEPH CALLEA • GAIL BONDURGAARD • GILBERT ROLAND • HENRY O'NEILL
Directed by **WILLIAM DIETERLE**
Screen Play by **John Hodge**, **James M. Knolly** and **William Wyler** • Based on a Play by **Fred Zinn** and for the Screen by **William Wyler** • Music by **Walter Hunkeler**
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE
Another "Secret Service" Thriller!
"SMASHING THE MONEY RING"
Warner Bros. Action Drama!

COUNT THE "TELEGRAPHS" EVERYWHERE

DRAMATIC SOPRANO

Francesca Denies' Vocal Recital At Rose Room

Music lovers of the Colony were treated to a delightful recital of songs by Mme. Francesca Denies, Belgian dramatic soprano, at the Rose Room of the Peninsula Hotel last night.

She has just returned from a most successful concert with the Municipal Orchestra in Shanghai.

While in Europe last year she extended her repertoire to include many new English and Flemish concert songs. She introduced "Veldvioletje" (Wild Violet) by J. Hubens, a beautiful romantic melody, to Hongkong last night.

Also on the programme was Goring Thomas' "Winds in the Trees", which was most popular a generation ago. Those lovely melodies that never fail to please, Tosti's "Chanson de l'Adieu" and Dvorak's "Songs my Mother taught me" were the highlights of the second half of the programme.

The singer concluded her recital with two Flemish songs.

Professor Harry Ore, who accompanied Mme. Denies, and also contributed pianoforte solos, earned his share of acclamation.

The programmes was as follows:

1. Recital of Cavatine; Cello solo (J. Hubens) "Veldvioletje" (J. Hubens) "Veldvioletje" (J. Hubens)
2. Pianoforte solos: (a) Prelude in A flat Chopin (b) Mazurka in D Chopin
3. Two English Songs: (a) Winds in the Trees Goring Thomas (b) Absence INKERVALL
4. Two Arias: (a) Donde lieta Puccini (b) Larmes (Werther) Massenet
5. Pianoforte solos: (a) Impromptu in A Scriabin (b) Hungarian Rhapsody No. 8 Liszt
6. Two Songs: (a) Chanson de l'Adieu Tosti (b) Songs my Mother taught me Dvorak
7. Two Flemish Songs: (a) Veldvioletje J. Hubens (b) Kindje L. Mortelmans

Nazi Army Checked

Paris, May 16. With the French armies spreading on the Belgian front from the sea across the Lorraine to the Rhine, the battle is now fully engaged. Operations have passed the stage of surprise and have entered the manoeuvring phase. Front line battalions commanders from a dug-out watched a battle in which six armies were locked on a continuous front which blasted early hopes Germany might have had of repeating the swift drive to the Marne in 1914.—United Press.

Radio Holland announced the German mechanized units were moving through Amsterdam.—United Press.

London, May 16. Radio Brussels announced that German mechanized units had penetrated the Allied lines for a considerable depth at several points.—United Press.

Berlin, May 16. A D.N.B. report says that German troops will be immediately withdrawn from Holland to take part in the "great battle of Namur".—United Press.

LATE NEWS

The great resources of the Dutch Colonies, says the paper, are at the disposal of the Allies.

General Gamelin has chosen a site for the great battle on the western front, continues the "Journal de Geneve".

This does not allow us to foresee its issue, but give the Allies confidence and good chances of success.

The brilliant successes of the German Army on the Somme in 1918 were a prelude to its destruction.

London, May 16 (Reuter).—The "Journal de Geneve", a Berne newspaper, to-day says that despite Holland's capitulation the Dutch Navy will participate in Allied naval operations.

London, May 16 (Reuter).—The Government has imprisoned another eight Communists for "disseminating Hitlerism and Stalinism".

A military tribunal has sentenced two women and a man to five years' imprisonment—and a further five Communists were given sentences ranging from one to three years.

DAY OF PRAYER SUNDAY WEEK
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, May 10 (UP).—His Majesty the King has ordered that May 28 be observed a day of National Prayer on behalf of the Empire, the Allies and their cause.

BEWARE EARLY SUCCESSES
History Of Somme, 1918 As Warning

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Photographic Competition

Additional Prizes Given By Eastman Kodak Co.

The "Telegraph" takes pleasure in announcing that four additional trophies are to be awarded in this year's Amateur Photographic Competition.

These have been donated by the Eastman Kodak Company, and will take the form of handsome silver cups to the value of \$75 each.

They will be awarded as first prizes in each of the four sections.

Following an exchange of views with the Hongkong Photographic Society, it has been decided to revise the classes, of which there will be four, as follows:

1. General Pictorial, Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural and Street Scenes.
 2. Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.
 3. Still Life and Table Top Studies.
 4. Craftsmen's Section.
- In the latter section, it will be stipulated that the whole of the work shall have been done by the competitor, and strict rules will govern the entries.
- The other prizes will be the two trophies (previously announced) donated by Messrs. Ilford Limited, for the first and second best entries, and \$250 in cash, awarded by this newspaper.
- The Competition will be held from June 1 to September 30.

Hitler Starts Counting His Chickens

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Early this morning the German radio told the German people a thrilling tale of how the world is gaining in wonder at the marvellous courage displayed by the German army in Holland, Belgium and France.

Hitler long ago foresaw this beautiful picture of the future which was now being realised on the battlefields of the west, the announcer went on unblushingly.

The German press to-day trumpets that the battle is a decisive hour for the German people. They must forget the great sacrifice of life and think only of the outcome which will be to give Germany a great world empire and make her the mightiest nation in the world.

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MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Premier's Greetings To Dominions

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill has exchanged messages with Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister; Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister; Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister; and General Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, on the assumption of his office as Prime Minister.

The message to the first three Prime Ministers sent greetings, referred to the unity of the British Commonwealth against tyranny and barbarism and to the waging of the war to an end.

Co-operation Promised
They replied assuring their fullest co-operation.

The message to General Smuts was addressed to "my friend of so many years, and faithful comrade of the last war."

The message read: "It is a comfort for me to feel that we shall be together in this hard and long trek, for I know you, and the Government, and peoples of the Union will not weary."

In replying, General Smuts said he was deeply moved and assured Mr. Churchill of his whole-hearted co-operation.

Mr. Churchill also exchanged greetings with Mr. Eamon de Valera.

U.S. AMBULANCES ATTACKED

Deliberate Raid By Nazi Planes

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"It was not an accident," said the head of a convoy of five American Red Cross ambulances which were attacked on the Western Front by German planes.

Two of the ambulances were destroyed despite the fact that they all displayed the Red Cross and the stars and stripes.

One volunteer is said to be missing.

A German plane directed artillery fire on the ambulances, the ambulance crews claim.

More Volunteers Arrive
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, May 16 (UP).—Eight American ambulance drivers were accorded a hearty welcome at Paris railway station this morning.

They are immediately departing for the front in the newly-organized Benjamin Franklin section of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

A large number of American volunteers are already in the hottest section of the front lines.

More Communists Imprisoned
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, May 16 (UP).—The Government has imprisoned another eight Communists for "disseminating Hitlerism and Stalinism".

A military tribunal has sentenced two women and a man to five years' imprisonment—and a further five Communists were given sentences ranging from one to three years.

DAY OF PRAYER SUNDAY WEEK
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, May 10 (UP).—His Majesty the King has ordered that May 28 be observed a day of National Prayer on behalf of the Empire, the Allies and their cause.

BEWARE EARLY SUCCESSES
History Of Somme, 1918 As Warning

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ALHAMBRA THEATRE

NATHAN RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.30 TEL. 56856

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Jane WITHERS
BOY FRIEND

Arleen Whelan • Richard Bond
Douglas Fowley • Warren Hyman

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Gene Towne presents

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

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SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

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RKO RADIO Picture

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